

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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TASS CRITICIZES BUSH SPEECH ON ARMS RACE

LD271650 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Washington, 27 May, TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush has made a speech at a Boston college which amounted to nothing more than a standard set of all sorts of fabrications regarding the problem of disarmament.

When speaking about the removal of the nuclear threat, what he did in actual fact was to advocate the arms race. But he also had to admit that the number of Americans, who are discontented with Ronald Reagan's policies and who doubt that the man in the White House shows interest in lessening the nuclear threat and ultimately eliminating it altogether, is growing. The U.S. Vice-President said therefore that the Reagan administration would make efforts to dissipate such doubts.

But his own speech, however, far from dissipating these doubts, was further evidence that the U.S. administration has vested interests in pursuing both the arms race and hegemonistic policy. George Bush cold-shouldered the proposals toward a freeze on nuclear arms, which, incidentally are also made in the United States itself. Without producing any serious arguments, he alleged that the Soviet Union was posing a threat to the United States and that U.S. nuclear arms (here George Bush used every word from the blackmail phrase-stock which is currently popular in the United States) would enable his country to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and hold talks with it from "the position of strength."

SHISHLIN ON BREZHNEV REPLY TO PALME LETTER

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] As is well known, in replying to the letter from Olof Palme, chairman of the Commission on Disarmament and Security, Leonid Brezhnev recalled some of the Soviet Union's initiatives on questions of disarmament and stressed that the Soviet Union is fully determined in the future, too, not to relax its efforts in this sphere. Indeed, it should be said that Leonid Ilich's reply is backed up by fully concrete proposals and fully concrete actions by our country. In precisely the past few months the Soviet Union has put forward a whole set of proposals encompassing in practice all the main armaments systems. These proposals are directed at achieving a turn away from an escalation of the arms race toward disarmament.

In this respect while it is giving priority to nuclear disarmament the Soviet Union is at the same time ready to strive to reach agreement on limiting and reducing any type of armaments. Here, of course, there may only be one principle: namely, equality and equal security.

In his reply to Palme, Leonid Ilich also draws attention to the fact that the Soviet Union is always ready to heed and to give consideration to the constructive proposals put forward by other governments or by the public. Indeed, it is well known that our country is in favor of meetings and talks including those at summit level. The Soviet Union itself in its concrete initiatives and concrete proposals is guided not only by the security interests of the Soviet state and the security interests of our friends and allies but also takes into account the security interests of those partners with whom we wish to sit down at the negotiating table. That is to say, we are in favor not of simply a one-sided solution but of a truly well-balanced solution. This is the way to security for everyone.

Yesterday indeed, when he spoke at the dinner marking the reception of Kirchsclaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, Leonid Ilich emphasized that the present situation, which he characterized as being a critical one, can be altered for the better and the threat of war removed. It is these lofty and noble aims that are indeed served by the Soviet Union's attitude toward the initiatives of any states and the initiatives of any public circles but initiatives which are directed at strengthening mutual understanding between peoples and at solving those complex problems which at the present time burden international reality.

ARBATOV MEETS PRESS ON PALME COMMISSION REPORT

LD271744 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- Hopes for the possibility of a limited nuclear war are a dangerous illusion. Any restricted nuclear conflict will inevitably grow into an all-out one and will result in disastrous consequences. This is the main conclusion made by the Independent Commission on Questions of Disarmament and Security (Palme commission) in its report Security for All-Programme for Disarmament, drawn up for the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. Proposals and recommendations contained in the report are also submitted to heads of state and government.

A press conference in Moscow today was devoted to this document. Member of the commission Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute for U.S. and Canada Studies, told the press conference that the main idea of the report is that security cannot be achieved at the expense of the other side, but only with due account for the interests of both sides. The report stresses that peace and security should not be based on the threat of mutual destruction.

The document points out that radical limitation and reduction of the accumulated nuclear arsenals with their subsequent destruction is required to prevent an outbreak of nuclear conflict. Dwelling on the limitation and reduction of the strategic armaments of the United States and the Soviet Union, the commission stressed the need for an immediate resumption of the SALT process without any pre-conditions. It believes that the USSR and the United States should confirm, with appropriate explanations and specifications, the basic provisions of the SALT II treaty and work for the conclusion of the subsequent treaty in order to establish equality at considerably lower and more stable levels.

In the field of the limitation of the qualitative arms race, the commission considers it as extremely necessary to undertake such steps as the earliest conclusion of the comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty; proclamation by the nuclear powers of a moratorium on all nuclear tests prior to the conclusion of this treaty; prohibition of anti-satellite and chemical weapons; consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The report attaches special significance to the consolidation of security in Europe where the scope of the military might apparently exceeds security requirements. The commission deems it necessary to reduce substantially the nuclear arsenals in the European Continent, up to the establishment of nuclear-free Europe. It is necessary to press on the basis of the principle of equality for the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons to a level at which NATO would cancel the plans to deploy new missiles in Western Europe. In addition the future agreement on medium-range nuclear armaments, the commission deems it necessary to agree on the limitation of all other nuclear armaments threatening Europe. The British and French nuclear forces should be taken into account. The report stresses the need for establishing a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, with the destruction of their stockpiles. The commission also favours the consolidation of confidence-building measures and security in Europe, designed to help solve the disarmament problem.

The report points out that military competition reduces not only military but also economic security. The commission is convinced that reduction of military spending would make it possible to resolve many problems facing mankind, would ensure greater economic security throughout the world.

Asked by correspondents to comment on the recent statements by U.S. leaders on arms control questions, Academician Arbatov said that conclusions are made in the Soviet Union and other countries not only on the basis of verbal declarations, but chiefly on the basis of deeds. A kind of schizophrenic split is observed in the American policy at present, he stressed. We witness how today one highly placed official declares in favour of arms reduction talks, and tomorrow another one signs a bill on even bigger military programmes.

Asked about prospects of the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on strategic armaments, Academician Arbatov said: We advance no pre-conditions. Speaking at the Komsomol congress of what could facilitate the success of the talks, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev pointed out the need to preserve all positive accomplishments achieved before.

In this connection, Academician Arbatov went on to say, it is necessary to mention the SALT II process, whose opponents cannot advance against it any serious objections. Academician Arbatov rejected the assertions in the West that the Soviet Union is opposed to effective control, describing them as "great speculation".

Speaking about economic sanctions against the USSR, imposed by Washington, Academician Arbatov declared that this is a stupid policy. "We will survive despite the sanctions although this will create for us a number of problems, which, however, are not in the least greater than those which our partners have to overcome," he said.

Further Details

LD280155 Moscow in English to North American 2200 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] On Thursday Academician Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies in Moscow, answered questions of Soviet and foreign journalists at a press conference held in Moscow. It was arranged to hear Mr Arbatov's viewpoint on the current state of United States-Soviet relations. Also, Mr Arbatov was asked to comment on the work of the Olaf Palme Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. The commission has worked out a report to be presented to the second special United Nations General Assembly session, scheduled to open in New York on 7 June. Here are more details on the press conference.

In his opening address Georgiy Arbatov said the work of the recent Palme commission, attended by representatives of Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries, as well as the neutral and nonaligned countries, shows a unanimous approach on most international issues. It was, as Mr Arbatov put it, an exercise in peaceful coexistence, because everyone taking part was too aware of a single common goal -- to uphold peace on this planet. Mr Arbatov continued:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] The work of the commission was part of a universal effort. More people seem to understand that the nuclear age has changed many political approaches and traditions in international relations and that we now face a dilemma: Either we change these approaches and traditions or accept the fact that mankind will be affected by the most devastating catastrophe in the foreseeable future. [end recording]

Mr Arbatov said the commission's report to the coming United Nations disarmament session contained three major points: First, there would be no winners in a nuclear war; second, that the possibility of a limited nuclear war is a dangerous illusion; and finally that the concept of threat and arms buildup must be replaced by a doctrine of equal security for all.

Lately, continued Georgiy Arbatov, some United States officials have spoken in favor of arms control. This is an encouraging development but the Soviet Union expects real action, not just mere words. Since 1945 the nuclear arms race started by the United States has compelled the Soviet Union to take retaliatory steps. We have survived in those 37 years but we cannot be certain we will survive in the future. We are lucky we have lived in peace but it is too dangerous to put a (?spell) on the lucky star all the time, said Georgiy Arbatov.

Answering a question about the possibility of a nuclear war, Mr Arbatov pointed out that at present the threat of war is increasing, the basic reason for that being the mutual arms buildup, which, as he said, has reached its limit. The stockpiling of arms must be stopped; otherwise, Arbatov said, the unthinkable will become probable or even inevitable.

Mr Arbatov further said that the Soviet Union has always considered a dialogue between our two countries as extremely important. The Soviet Union does not lose hope to reestablish an extensive dialogue with the United States. This was stressed more than a year ago at the 26th Communist Party Congress.

In his report to the Congress, President Brezhnev said the Soviet Union was ready for an active dialogue with the United States at all levels. We haven't changed this stand since, said Georgiy Arbatov. At the same time we know that although he welcomes the idea of a summit between leaders of our states, he thinks the summit must be well prepared by both sides.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA CALLS FOR 'FAIR' ARMS TALKS

PM271447 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Vladen Kuznetsov "International Review": "The Key to Dialogue"]

[Text] "There is now little to be said about peace, concrete and practical deeds are needed," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated from the 19th Komosomol Congress rostrum. Such is the approach which determines the whole diverse and intensive international activity of the CPSU and Soviet state. Defending peace, doing everything conceivable and possible day in, day out, in the present situation so as to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and stabilize the international situation and creating all the conditions for peaceful cooperation among states in the spirit of the lofty principles of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act -- this is where the USSR sees its vocation and its duty to the Soviet people, the socialist allies and all peace-loving forces of the world.

Implementing the peace program developed and supplemented at the 26th CPSU Congress, our country is firmly grasping the initiative in setting out and promoting those actions on which the fate of world peace depends. Each of L.I. Brezhnev's post-congress speeches -- be it the exposition of the USSR's position during the visit to the FRG in November 1981, speeches on the occasion of visits to the USSR by other countries' statesmen, replies to appeals by representatives of the foreign public or the recent speeches at the trades union congress or the Tashkent celebrations -- was inspired not just by such a valuable and universally profound love of peace. Each also contains constructive ideas which enrich world politics and promote the solution of the fundamental problems clouding our world's horizon. Herein lies the consistency and dynamism of the peace program for the eighties. L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress was a new step along this path.

The speech raised questions of paramount importance for the fate of world peace and international security: questions of nuclear arms limitation in Europe and USSR and U.S. strategic arms reduction. And constructive ideas were put forward on each question giving one hope for a positive improvement and, perhaps, for ultimate success if the other side treats them with the due responsibility and readiness for mutually acceptable agreement.

As is well known, the Soviet Union recently ceased unilaterally the further deployment of medium-range missiles on its European territory. It also ceased the preparation for deploying missiles including the construction of missile launch sites. As has been authoritatively stated, the USSR does not intend either to seek any new missile locations within range of the West European countries. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev announced a new measure adopted with the aim of making progress at the Geneva talks. The Soviet Union is already reducing a considerable number of its medium-range missiles.

As for strategic weapons, the USSR is ready to freeze them the moment talks begin. It is ready to freeze them in quantity and limit their modernization to the utmost.

Moscow rates the U.S. agreement to the Soviet Union's proposal to resume strategic arms limitation and reduction talks publicized in the U.S. President's 9 May speech as a step in the right direction. However, a substantial reservation must be made on the essence of the U.S. position. It bears an absolutely unilateral character, primarily because the United States would like to exclude from the framework of the talks those types of strategic weapons which it is now developing most intensively.

Just quite recently, official Washington called the participants in the West European peace movement "loudmouths." But the "loudmouths" are increasing everywhere and are announcing themselves increasingly loudly and demandingly. They have appeared before the White House windows and even in California, the President's home state. There is nothing else for it: this must be taken into account. There must be a response to what just yesterday was contemptuously waved aside.

Having rejected the SALT II treaty, Ronald Reagan promised, on entering office, to urgently set about new talks with the USSR. We have had to wait nearly 18 months for what was promised. Where did the time go? On long months of "linking" agreement on talks with the "Russian's behavior in the international arena." On rejecting successive Soviet invitations to dialogue and constructive initiatives capable of containing the arms race and reducing the arms burden. And, in the main, the time was used to formulate programs for modernizing the U.S. strategic forces.

Some 18 months have already been wasted. Washington needed this time to finally respond to the proposal made from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum in February 1981 on continuing SALT talks with the United States without delay and preserving everything positive that had been achieved in that sphere so far. However, official Washington does not burn with the desire to preserve the positive preparatory work. It is giving up the SALT II treaty which established a fair balance of interests and was a graphic embodiment of the principle of equality and equal security -- the decisive criterion for the success and productiveness of all talks and agreements on disarmament. At the same time, this document seems to have acquired a second life in present-day clear-sighted America, where the public and many experts are demanding a return to the question of its ratification by the Senate.

While putting the SALT II treaty into the archives, is the White House perhaps offering something better and further reaching than what it has widely announced more than once? Alas! It is taking the whole matter back virtually to the start. In the 9 May speech, the U.S. President put forward a kind of copy to the intentionally unacceptable plan that the then U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was entrusted with bringing to Moscow as long ago as 1977. The latter, of course, returned empty-handed and considerable efforts were required to put together the document that was signed by the USSR and U.S. supreme leaders in Vienna in June 1979. Not without interest in this context is C. Vance's opinion on how to take matters further. He is not enraptured with R. Reagan's "new approach" and believes that the SALT II treaty can and must be ratified. It would then be a good departure point for future arms reduction. All agreements with the USSR, C. Vance believes, (and of course, not only with it) must be on equal terms.

But the whole trouble is that the White House is guided not by the principle of equal security but by the principle of unilateral advantage. R. Reagan's "zero option," proposed on 18 November 1981, is nothing but a proposal for unilateral Soviet disarmament. A new attempt of this type was made in the 9 May speech, too. Once again the packaging was attractive, enticing and flashy. It must be said: A substantial reduction in strategic arsenals beginning with the most dangerous destabilizing missiles (true, the creators of the U.S. "first strike" potential are trying to claim that the destabilizing missiles are anywhere but in the United States.... Again it is essentially unilateral disarmament that is being proposed! Another "zero option" -- not for both partners in the talks but for one of the -- the USSR. The United States wants to remove the USSR's advantage in certain components while leaving its own intact.

Where, you ask, is the equality and the balanced character? And again: On what is Washington counting -- that the Russians, Americans and Europeans will not discover what is going on and will let themselves be misled by pseudoradicalism and pseudo-love of peace? They will work it out, they will get to the heart of the matter and will not be deceived!

The USSR has already stated more than once that it will not let itself be outpaced in the arms race imposed on it and will not let itself be outwitted at the negotiating table. How long will Washington take to realize this?

The White House set itself three goals when putting forward the "initiative" that NATO is now diligently proclaiming. They are: To try to ensure more favorable positions and unilateral advantages for itself in talks with the USSR, to demobilize the European antinuclear movement which is protesting against the continent's transformation into a U.S. bridgehead for "first strike" potential and a fatal firing range in a "limited" nuclear war, and to take the steam out of the antimilitarist movement which is gathering momentum in America itself. Events these days convince you that Washington's leaders have set themselves pretty unrealistic aims.

The White House has called its strategic arms reduction program "START." In putting forward an unbalanced and far from realistic proposal which violates the fundamental principle of equality and equal security, Washington has made a false start.

No matter how much the White House disputes strategic parity, it really does exist. And this parity presupposes equally large reductions. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed how important it is that Soviet-U.S. talks should begin right away on the right note. This means primarily that no one should try to infringe the other side's legitimate security interests. This means conducting honest dialogue without trying to use the talks as a cover for the arms race. This means striving for an honest and fair understanding which infringes no one's interests.

This is the key which can open the door to a more secure world, free of the threat of nuclear holocaust.

IZVESTIYA ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON DISARMAMENT

LD280215 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 May 82

[Commentary by Stanislav Kondrashev "of the IZVESTIYA newspaper"]

[Text] "There are more important things than peace." This statement that marked the coming into office of the Reagan administration can hardly be forgotten, although the man who said it, Secretary of State Haig, would hardly like to repeat it in the present climate of public opinion in the United States.

President Reagan's speech in Eureka was followed by a series of clarifications by Haig, Weinberger, Eugene Rostow and General Rowley. They all spoke of the horrors of nuclear war and assured the public that the present United States administration has no more vital objective than that of maintaining peace. The start of President Reagan's new deal was of a frankly bellicose nature, but now, having renamed SALT into START, other administration officials have followed the President's example and spoken of their sincere desire to have a marked reduction of strategic arms. But, as we know, there is never a shortage of skeptics who regard the Reagan program as a mere smokescreen for an accelerated modernization of United States strategic forces, and these skeptics, one must add, do not have to exert too much effort to substantiate their suspicions. Because the very same officials who now bemoan the horrors of a nuclear war also praise at one and the same time the advantages of a new spiral in the arms race. They flatly reject the idea of putting a freeze on the nuclear arsenals no matter where it comes from, from Capitol Hill, where it is supported by some 200 Senators and members of the House of Representatives, or from the Kremlin where President Brezhnev has said that the freeze should mark the start of Soviet-American talks on strategic armaments.

Perhaps the most outspoken of all has been William Clark, the presidential national security adviser, when he explained in Georgetown University in Washington the strategy of national security. He made it quite clear on that occasion that the START, proposed by President Reagan, would signal no stop for the program of modernization of United States strategic forces. William Clark stressed that the decisions concerning the strategic nuclear forces announced by the President in the autumn of last year would remain the foundation of future United States policy in this field. This foundation, Clark explained, would include new bombers, more powerful and more accurate sea and land based ballistic missiles and sea based cruise missiles. All this should accompany talks on a substantial strategic arms reduction, and reduction only, because the President, unlike his predecessors, does not fancy the idea of having an arms limitation.

This American stand leaves plenty of room for irony, although the matters involved are too serious and alarming to warrant irony. In his speech in Eureka, President Reagan said he wants more than anything to have a simple policy that would eliminate the threat of nuclear war. But, he complained there only exists in reality some complicated versions of such policy. The complications he was hinting at obviously include the arms race, which is being stepped up on the eve of the talks on arms control, and Washington clearly thinks that the proposed freeze would be too simple a policy and must therefore be rejected. This is despite the obvious fact that it would clearly foster confidence and help create the right climate for future talks.

The complicated versions of this policy obviously include trying to negotiate with the Soviet Union from strength, but strength usually invites strength in return, and as for the Soviet Union, it will never let the United States side upset the existing parity. Most people in the United States must remember George Orwell's novel "1984" in which he painted a sinister picture of a world dominated by totalitarianism when words began to have some diametrically opposite meaning and when the word "peace," for example actually means war. With the year 1984 drawing closer Defense Secretary Weinberger seems to be engaged in verbal experiments of this kind. Speaking in the Massachusetts Medical Society, he complained of a sad paradox which consists in the fact that the road to peace involves preparations for war, but, he alleged, there is no other rational alternative to that.

The folk wisdom which said if you want peace prepare for war could indeed be sound advice in yesteryears; in our age of nuclear missiles it is clearly out of date. The experience of the past 30 years proves beyond any shade of doubt that preparations for war do not lead to peace but whip up the arms race, and that means a race towards war.

It is high time to break this vicious circle: People must say "Yes" to strategic arms limitation talks and the freeze on these arms, and they must say "no" to a new spiral in the arms race. This alone can save the human race from a war after which there may be no future for us all.

U.S. 'TACTICS' IN ARMS TALKS CRITICIZED

LD271842 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- IZVESTIYA tonight terms as "a combined propaganda operation" the moves of the U.S. administration, which after ten months of delay got to the table of U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe but never stopped to talk about carrying on the arms race. "This parallel and even prevailing theme indicates that what is at issue is only a change of Washington's tactic/defence from the critically-minded public, not strategy," the newspaper says. "In Contrast to the two ill-matching themes aired in Washington, there is only one theme in Moscow. This theme is how to block all the channels of the arms race, to agree on a reduction of the military confrontation level, to ward off and eliminate entirely the nuclear war threat. This theme was emphasized by the Soviet proposals for a freeze on Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons now, as soon as talks begin."

"The Soviet proposal for a freeze," the newspaper goes on to say, "is a reply to an attitude which is rooted deep everywhere, including the United States. This reply is not speculative or demagogical, but is dictated by concern for an end to the nuclear arms build-up."

"In an effort to justify themselves before their own nation, American officials maintain that the freeze could only play into the hand of the Soviet Union and deprive it of an incentive for serious talks. This is an inside-out logic, and also a blind eye and a deaf ear to the reaction of the negotiating partner. It would be far more logical to assume that a freeze would help create a climate of at least minimum trust, which is so much in want at the talks, and that, on the contrary, continuation of the arms race parallel to the talks would contribute to a climate of suspicion and hostility," IZVESTIYA stressed.

COMMENTARY ON RESPONSE TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

PM270925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "For a Businesslike and Honest Approach"]

[Text] Official Washington's first reaction to L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress was one of satisfaction at the Soviet Union's readiness to begin talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction. At the same time, the U.S. side objected to the freezing of the two sides' strategic weapons from the beginning of such talks. Official U.S. reaction to the question of Soviet-American talks has so far been restricted to this. It has also been stated that L.I. Brezhnev's speech is being studied carefully, after which further comments will follow.

The loud world response to our country's constructive new foreign policy initiatives confirms the idea expressed in L.I. Brezhnev's speech that the fate of war and peace depend greatly on whether or not an honest and fair Soviet-U.S. understanding is reached on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms without infringing anyone's interests.

It is not our fault that progress in this direction has stopped. And this is recognized most explicitly by an ever-increasing number of influential U.S. politicians making urgent appeals to their administration not to cast aside but to preserve what has previously been achieved in this sphere.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger has expressed the hope that the administration and Congress will reexamine the question of the SALT II treaty's effectiveness. "We have already wasted a lot of valuable time," Schlesinger said, "which was needed to resume strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union." H. Brown, another former head of the same department, recently appealed to the Senate "to examine more attentively the positive aspects of SALT II."

A few weeks ago, Republican Senator C. Mathias submitted for the examination of his Capitol Hill colleagues a resolution in favor of the rapid resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation. "The fact that we are not holding any substantial strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union," Mathias stated, "is a serious omission by the Reagan administration."

It is indicative that this criticism comes from a figure in the ruling Republican Party. The pressure for the speediest resumption of the strategic arms limitation process from Democrats in the Senate and House of Representatives is even more vigorous. In a recent interview, former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance remarked quite reasonably that the arms race will only intensify still further and hit U.S. vital interests if the strategic arms limitation process is not further developed.

The Soviet Union's clear and principled posing of the problem of the limitation and reduction of strategic arms at the present stage set out in L.I. Brezhnev's 19th Komsomol Congress speech is finding a positive response both among the broad strata of the world public and among many governments. Special attention has been drawn to the idea expressed in the speech of the importance of beginning the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks right away on the right note. Their tempo depends on this: Will they be protracted or will they yield swift and positive results.

You can only wonder when some officials across the ocean now say that the Soviet Union should "move" toward agreement on strategic arms reduction. The Soviet side has restated with authority that we do not have to be stirred here. If Washington in late 1979 had not decided to halt the process of ratifying the SALT II treaty signed that year, it is quite possible that there would have been agreement on such reductions in the development of that treaty's provisions.

In response to L.I. Brezhnev's speech, prominent FRG politician E. Bahr stressed the importance of the fact that the Soviet Union is ready to discuss any reasonable proposal which takes account of the legitimate security interests of all the sides participating. The Paris newspaper LIBERATION notes: "Once again the Soviet stance seems better thought-out than Washington's." It is characteristic that, according to the results of a recent U.S. poll, 83 percent of Americans who took part in it support a nuclear arms production freeze both in the United States and the USSR. Thus, official Washington's hasty negative reaction to the proposal on this question in L.I. Brezhnev's speech shows yet again the gulf separating the Washington administration from the feelings of the broad strata of the U.S. public.

By all accounts, official Washington would like to appear in a less negative light in public eyes. But words and declarations are not enough for that. What is needed are practical deeds and actions. The Soviet Union has again shown clearly that it is ready for such joint steps and actions.

U.S. STRATEGY AIMS AT 'SURPRISE FIRST STRIKE'

PM271221 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 21 May 82 pp 18-20

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Maj Gen R. Simonyan: "Strategy of Global Aggression"]

[Text] Recently the world press has been writing a good deal about substantial changes in the sphere of U.S. military doctrine. Pentagon boss Weinberger described the new military strategy for the eighties as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the Soviet Union on the global and regional scales. In his assessment, the strategy reflects the present administration's viewpoint on the "need to defend U.S. interests a long way from the shores of America" and is prompted by the alleged increase in the "Soviet military threat."

Military doctrine has two aspects -- the political and the military-technical. The first determines questions relating to a state's political aims and tasks in war, the main direction in the building of the armed forces, and also preparation for war. The second covers questions associated with means and methods of mounting combat operations, of military building, of the technical equipping of the armed forces and of their utilization in war to achieve the set political aims.

In its nature and thrust the U.S. military doctrine has always been and remains aggressive. Its political foundation is American imperialism's desire for world domination. In this respect it is unchanging, just as the nature of imperialism is itself unchanging. Only the means and methods of achieving the goals change. This can be clearly seen from the examples of the strategies of "massive retaliation," "flexible response," "realistic deterrence" and the current strategy of "direct confrontation."

Each new strategy differs from its predecessor in the basic toughening of its anti-Soviet, antisocialist thrust and in the more overt U.S. claims to the right to impose its own setup on any state in any region and also to oppose revolutionary, liberation and other progressive movements by any means -- especially military means. Establishing the need to adopt a new strategy, Weinberger openly declared: "We cannot permit ourselves to ignore any region for the sake of strengthening another." U.S. interests, he says, "are worldwide, and so the country's military policy must be seen in a global context." The U.S. Government draws a very definite conclusion: The United States must be the most powerful country in the world, and this must be done at all costs.

Military appropriations give a graphic idea of the "costs." They will be over \$263 billion in fiscal 1983, and in the next 5 years (through 1986) the total sum planned for the Pentagon's needs will be \$1.6 trillion -- virtually double that for the previous 5 years. Washington is planning to use the lion's share to step up the arms race and to create more sophisticated weapons systems for fighting both nuclear and conventional wars of varying scales and intensity. The Pentagon strategists are hoping to win these or to conclude them on terms that are to the U.S. advantage.

According to the concept of "vigorous counteraction" [aktivnoye protivodeystviye] envisaged by Directive 59, the main gamble is still on multiple options for the use of strategic forces in war -- ranging from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes ("limited" strategic nuclear war) to the massive use of these forces against the whole range of targets on the Soviet Union's territory (general nuclear war).

The list of targets of a massive nuclear strike includes facilities of military potential, organs of political, state and military leadership, the most important facilities in key sectors of industry, transport and communications, and also major USSR administrative centers.

The Pentagon-formulated plans for the "limited" use of strategic offensive forces include numerous scenarios for nuclear strikes in which it is planned to use anything from just a handful to several thousand nuclear munitions. It is planned to deliver these strikes initially only against carefully chosen military targets -- strategic missile launch silos, aviation on airfields, control centers, large troop groupings, dumps and other important military targets.

The main aim of these strikes is to destroy the Soviet Union's military might, and especially its nuclear might, and to deprive it of the possibility of delivering a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory, or at the very least to weaken the force of such a strike as much as possible. The United States is creating the potential for this in terms of forces and facilities capable of hitting the aforementioned "pinpoint targets." It is to these plans that the programs for the deployment of highly accurate systems for the delivery of powerful nuclear weapons -- MX ICBM's, the Trident II submarine-launched ballistic missiles and strategic cruise missiles -- are subordinated.

Thus the U.S. ruling circles needed the concept of "vigorous counteraction" in order to expand the range of wars being prepared against the Soviet Union and to have a theoretical basis for creating the potential for fighting a "limited" nuclear war in addition to the potential for general nuclear war. The military-industrial complex expects to make multibillion-dollar profits from the implementation of this plan, and the Pentagon elite entertains the -- albeit illusory -- hope of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union in strategic offensive forces.

Militarist circles have yet another aim -- to lull the vigilance of the world's people, to accustom them to the idea of the realism and acceptability of "limited" nuclear war and to crush any resistance on their part to the headlong arms race and war preparations being carried out by imperialist forces.

The Pentagon assures people that the "limited" use of strategic offensive forces will make it possible to minimize losses among the civilian population and to avert general nuclear annihilation. These arguments are utterly spurious. Even Adm T. Moorer, former chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has said that he cannot imagine how a war could develop solely within the confines of the destruction of ground-launched missile launch sites. In fact nuclear strikes against military targets in any event entail massive annihilation of the civilian population. Pentagon specialists have themselves calculated, for instance, that a nuclear strike against Whiteman Air Force Base (Missouri) alone would result in the death of 10.3 million people. The consequences of "limited" nuclear war may be even more devastating if massive nuclear strikes using tens, hundreds or even thousands of large-yield warheads are delivered against military targets.

The claims by the advocates of "limited" nuclear war that it can be kept within predetermined boundaries and made "controllable" are also untenable. The use of strategic nuclear weapons, even in limited numbers and against selected targets, is fraught with a real threat of expanding and developing into a general nuclear war with catastrophic consequences.

Wars have implacable, cruel laws. The aggressor starts a war in order to bring his victim to his knees. But he remembers that if he is defeated, the fate that he is preparing for his victim may overtake him instead. So each state taking part in a modern war -- irrespective of whether it is attacking or defending itself -- will use every means at its disposal. The concept of "vigorous counteraction" is aimed at creating the strategic nuclear forces to enable the United States to deliver a preemptive nuclear strike and thereby win. That is its essence. Its aim is not to ensure a nuclear stalemate or "balance of fear," as the Pentagon claims, but to prepare for the delivery of a surprise first strike by the United States.

A power that subscribes to the strategic principle of "counterforce" has got to be the first to strike, otherwise its bombs will land on empty missile silos. The attempts to conceal the orientation of U.S. strategy toward delivering a first strike are hypocritical lies.

Along with the plans for the "limited" use of strategic offensive forces, the new U.S. military strategy includes the current administration's aims [ustanovki] of fighting regional nuclear wars confined to the bounds of particular regions, especially the European region. This was officially confirmed by President Reagan 17 October 1981.

It is these adventurist schemes that underlie the plan for deploying in West Europe a qualitatively new component of the NATO allied armed forces -- American "Eurostrategic forces." Together with theater nuclear forces and conventional armed forces, these will constitute, in Weinberger's words, a new "triad" under the direct command of the U.S.'s supreme allied commander.

Washington is pursuing far-reaching aims in formulating and foisting on its NATO partners the concept of "limited" ("Eurostrategic") nuclear war.

First, it is hoping, though groundlessly, to draw a retaliatory strike away from the United States. People in West Europe cannot help seeing this and, as West Germany's STERN magazine has written, realize that Washington would like to ensure that the USSR's forces "melt away" in a nuclear war confined to Europe. The fact that all Europe may be consumed in the flames of a nuclear holocaust is of little concern to the Pentagon writers of the scenario for "Eurostrategic" war.

Second, on the pretext of "arms upgrading" the transatlantic strategists are planning to create an additional potential of U.S. strategic offensive forces deployed in West Europe and targeted on the Warsaw Pact countries and heartland areas of the Soviet Union. In this way they are seeking to achieve superiority over the USSR within the framework of the European region.

Third, by creating a qualitatively new generation of nuclear missile arms the U.S. ruling circles want to considerably expand their first-strike arsenal with weapons that are radically different from ICBM's. The point is that a Pershing II's flight time to its planned targets would be 5-6 minutes, not the 25-30 minutes required for an ICBM. This would produce a temptation to make surprise use of the weapons in the hope that the other side would not have time to launch missiles in retaliation before the aggressor's missiles reached its territory.

The attempts to justify the deployment of the new American missiles in the Old World by citing the interests of restoring "parity of forces" are a deception of the international public. The arguments that NATO's buildup of its nuclear potential with qualitatively new types of armaments is "forced" and is a "response" to the Soviet Union's replacement of obsolete systems with more modern missiles are also spurious. This kind of replacement is natural and is also carried out systematically in the North Atlantic bloc countries.

The deployment on the Continent of new American nuclear missile weapons designed to resolve tasks that were previously entrusted to strategic offensive forces deployed on U.S. territory would change the strategic military situation in Europe and would destabilize the world situation as a whole. A real additional threat to our country and its allies from the United States would arise. Quite naturally, the USSR and its allies would be forced to "take retaliatory measures to place the other side, including the United States itself and its territory, in a similar position," L.I. Brezhnev warned with the utmost clarity.

Along with nuclear wars, the strategy of "direct confrontation" gears the preparation of the armed forces to fighting a war using conventional armed forces. The Reagan administration's line on this boils down to the following: If a war breaks out in any theater of operations or in a limited region of it, the United States and its allies must be prepared to implement the concept of "geographical escalation" -- that is, to extend military operations using conventional weapons to other theaters where the enemy is "most vulnerable."

During the periods of operation of the strategies of "flexible response" and "realistic deterrence" the United States subscribed to the concepts of "two and a half wars" and "one and a half wars" respectively. The former envisaged the possibility that the United States, along with its allies, would fight large-scale wars, one in Europe against the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries and one in Asia against China, also one small-scale war ("half a war") to suppress national movements in any other region of the world. In view of the fact that Beijing was transferred from the camp of "probable enemies" to that of "potential allies," Washington began to subscribe to the second concept, "one and a half wars," which was the basis of American plans until the beginning of the eighties. This required the United States, along with its allies, to fight one large-scale war in Europe and a "half" in any other region, particularly Asia or the Caribbean.

The Reagan administration rejects both these concepts. In July 1981 the U.S. defense secretary declared that the concept of "one and a half or two and a half wars" was becoming inappropriate. "The United States," he continued, "must be prepared to fight any wars in any region vital to our national interests." And the United States, he said, has interests "in practically every region of the globe." In other words, according to the Pentagon's scheme, a conventional war may envelop not only Europe, which is still regarded as the main theater, but also the Near, Middle and Far East and all sea and ocean theaters. In this connection the Reagan administration is refusing restrictions on "geographical escalation" and is steering a course toward preparing for a lengthy general war against the USSR and its allies in several theaters of war and theaters of operations simultaneously. This course is embodied in the program for the radical modernization of the armed forces planned for the eighties -- a program for improving their strategic and tactical mobility, combat readiness, combat capability and training to mount lengthy combat operation, building up stocks of materiel and expanding the mobilization potential of the military industry and the country as a whole.

The strategy of "direct confrontation" is entirely founded on the concept of forward basing. Appearing before the House Armed Services Committee, Army Chief of Staff General Meyer openly advocated expanding the U.S. military presence in key regions of the world. This, he said, is "necessary in order to make it clear to everyone what kind of position we are going to adopt and that we are prepared to maintain it by means of force." [sentence as published] Today the United States maintains on the territory of 32 countries over 1,500 facilities and bases in which over 500,000 servicemen are permanently stationed.

To help the armed forces permanently stationed in "forward position," the Pentagon has created the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF]. This is currently deployed actually on U.S. territory and includes crack interventionist units and formations. Their total strength was initially set at 100,000 men, then at 200,000, and now in the event of a conflict -- say in the Near East and the adjoining zones -- it is planned to move in 325,000 American servicemen. It is planned to land a 50,000-man army in just the first 16 days of an "emergency." (Kler), a staffer of the Washington Institute for Policy Studies, has written that the RDF "is intended to invade and occupy foreign states in the event of a change of political posture." It can also be used for a show of strength "aimed at intimidating hostile powers."

Those are the facts. They show with the utmost clarity that the new directions of U.S. military doctrine essentially reflect American imperialism's

unleashing of military adventures, to stop or at least retard what is for it the undesirable course of world development, to control the destinies of the peoples and to dictate its will to the world. However, these aggressive plans are doomed to failure.

The transatlantic strategists' dreams of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are also unrealizable. "The prevailing strategic military balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO," L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "objectively serves the preservation of peace on our planet. We have not sought and are not seeking military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. But we will not permit such superiority to be created over us. Such attempts, and also talking to us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile!"

PRAVDA ON EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT, USSR WEEK

PM261019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 82 p 5

[Igor Melnikov article under the general heading "Our Commentaries": "Time for Vigorous Action"]

[Text] When the reader picks up this issue of PRAVDA the "peace torch" will be making its way somewhere along the highways of Europe. Its flame can be seen everywhere just now. Lit in legendary Olympia, which was a symbol of peace and friendship in ancient times, it is urging millions of people to join the antiwar movement.

Like other mass antiwar events this year, the Olympian "peace torch" relay has clear reference points and specific destinations. The first of the relay's "beams" is heading for the Atlantic. After passing through Yugoslavia, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal, the torch will be carried by air to Montreal, from where it will proceed to New York in time for the opening of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Mankind is pinning hopes on that forum for elaborating specific measures to curb the arms race; in which the world is embroiled through the fault of U.S. and NATO militarist circles.

The relay has a second route which ends in Bonn after passing through a number of European socialist states' capitals and Vienna. A mass antiwar demonstration timed to coincide with the U.S. President's visit to the FRG and the ensuing NATO Council session will take place on the banks of the Rhine on 10 June. Peace-loving forces are opposing the plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and chemical weapons arsenals on European soil.

It promises to be a hectic summer -- a time of large-scale action in support of peace and disarmament. Its high point will be the weeks of the "peace March 82," one stage of which the Soviet and foreign public is preparing to hold on USSR territory. Our people's active involvement in antiwar actions is evidenced by the "Week of mass action for peace and against the threat of nuclear war" which starts today.

An important conclusion can be drawn from the even more steeply rising tide of the antiwar movement and the impressive demonstrations in the streets of hundreds of West European, U.S. and Japanese cities in support of peace, disarmament and detente. Following their abortive frontal attack on peace-loving forces, bellicose circles in the imperialist states are now trying to outflank them. They are trying to intimidate the mass antiwar movement with talk of "the Soviet threat."

But this myth, which is being used in an attempt to camouflage imperialism's gamble on a policy of armed [silovoye] confrontation with the socialist countries and on achieving military superiority over the USSR, has been exposed by world opinion as a veiled attempt to sidestep disarmament.

This explains why the demand addressed to Washington to respond constructively to the Soviet peace initiatives further developed in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 19th Komsomol Congress is being made with increasing firmness throughout the world. Everywhere there is an increasing realization that peace is not a gift from on high and that it must be safeguarded and fought for.

SHITIKOV EXAMINES SOVIET PEACE MOVEMENT

LD271912 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- "The public and political leaders of the Soviet Union have identical views on the need for an immediate solution of the problem of the limitation of armaments. Actually all social strata and groups of the Soviet people are taking part in the peace movement," Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, writes in the 8th issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The Soviet public constitutes an integral part of the world and European movement for peace, against the threat of a world thermonuclear and chemical war, the article says. Facts attesting to this seem to be commonly known, but they should be recalled more often, for recently some people in the West, wishing to split and neutralise the anti-war movement in capitalist countries, have been palming off a thesis that there should be no place within the ranks of the anti-war campaigners for those who back the foreign policy of their governments, as it is the case in socialist countries. Silence is kept deliberately on the essence of the policy of states which differ by their social systems.

Aleksey Shitikov points out that "attempts are being made to hide from the public in Western countries with the help of slanderous fabrications that the basis of the peaceful foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, as well as of the other countries of the socialist community, is determined by their socio-economic system, that these states consider as their chief task in the international arena creation of peaceful conditions for continuing socialist and communist construction. In response to such subterfuges by open and hidden, voluntary and involuntary opponents of stronger peace, representatives of the Soviet public who contact with representatives of foreign anti-war movements in various public organisations consider it as their duty to inform them of the main moving forces of the socialist foreign policy, to elucidate the peaceful positions of our country in the international arena. "Different conditions in which the struggle for peace is unfolding in our country and in the West do not stand in the way of closer cooperation between the peace champions in the USSR and the anti-war campaigners in Western countries, according to the opinion of the Soviet people," the article stresses.

CIA CLAIM OF ARMED FORCES BUILD-UP REBUTTED

LD261118 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States has released a report which says, among other things, the Soviet Union has built up its armed forces by a million men since 1978. Here now is a commentary by Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes:

The CIA, which one fine day discovered a whole million Soviet soldiers hiding God knows where, reckoned on a sensation. But the shot misfired. The absurdity of yet another maneuver to prove the escalation of a Soviet military threat is to glaringly apparent that even Representative Les Aspin, Democrat from Wisconsin, not so long ago a Pentagon military expert himself, deemed it advisable to refute it.

The Soviets, he said, have not added anything to their forces. The additional troops, as it came out, had been invented by the Central Intelligence Agency which rates constructive workers, railwaymen and even nightwatchmen among military.

Why all these CIA underhand tricks? Les Aspin explained one of them this way: Any day, he said, I expect to hear the cry going up from the Pentagon, that they need a few extra billion bucks because the Soviet horde opposing it has suddenly risen by 1 million men. Let me tell you now it just ain't so. What the CIA did this time has nothing new to it. Like the fuss over the soaring number of Soviet missiles, over an impressive build-up of the Soviet Navy and over an ostensible use of Soviet chemical agents in Indochina and Afghanistan, the CIA sensation pursues one and the same objective, to condition U.S. public opinion and congress for adopting new military programs and consequently for allocating more money for them.

There is the other side to all this story, however, the point is that the CIA is assigned a considerable role in Washington's efforts to prove Soviet military preponderance over the United States, and this contrary to the hard-core facts on the line-up of forces and rough parity in strategic and conventional armed forces and weaponry. Thereby, the Reagan administration hopes to undermine the growing movement in the United States for a nuclear arsenal freeze and for holding honest and substantive talks with the Soviet Union on arms reduction. Moscow's readiness for such a dialogue was reaffirmed last week in President Brezhnev's speech at the Young Communist League congress.

By paying lip service to the idea of the talks the Washington leadership is not inclined to adhere to the chief condition for success, to negotiate as equals. And, in a bid to win time for gaining military preponderance, Washington is trying to intimidate Americans by conjuring up a million Soviet nightwatchmen with shotguns in hand.

ALIYEV RECEIVES SOCIALIST JOURNALISTS 17 MAY

LD171934 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 17 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a group of journalists from socialist countries today. They held a friendly conversation. The guests are participating in a seminar of representatives of information agencies from socialist countries; the seminar was organized by TASS and is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USSR. The guests acquainted themselves with the achievements of Azerbaijan's working people during their visit to the republic.

SOCIAL SCIENCES CONFERENCE HELD IN BERLIN

PM271025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 82 p 4

[Text] A routine conference of vice presidents of the socialist countries' academies of sciences for the social sciences was held in Berlin 18-22 May. Taking part in its work were delegations of scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The conference participants discussed a report by Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on the tasks facing social scientists in the light of the decisions of the congresses of the fraternal socialist countries' Communist and workers parties. Progress to date in fulfilling the long-term program for multilateral cooperation between the socialist countries in the social sciences sphere in 1981-1985 was examined. A symposium on the problems of studying modern capitalism was held within the conference framework.

A decision was adopted to award the international prize for outstanding joint research in the sphere of Marxist-Leninist social sciences to the international scientific collectives which produced the books "The Development of the Working Class in Socialist Society," "West European Integration and the World Economy" and "International Monopolies."

ROMANIA'S ANDREI, CSSR'S CHNOUPEK MEET IN PRAGUE

PM251541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Results of Talks"]

[Text] Prague, 21 May -- Czechoslovakia and Romania, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and also in conjunction with all progressive and peace-loving forces, will wage the struggle to eliminate the threat of war and establish lasting peace throughout the world, it is stated in a report published here on the results of the visit of Romanian Foreign Minister S. Andrei to the CSSR and his talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek.

The sides stressed the need to end the arms race. They declared their support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, expressing the hope that USSR-U.S. talks will promote the limitation and gradual elimination of nuclear weapons and the transformation of Europe into a nuclear-free continent.

BULGARIA HOSTS CEMA SHIP CHARTERING CONFERENCE

PM261539 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 21, May 82 signed to press 18 May 82
p 22

[Unattributed report under the rubric "CEMA Diary": "Session of the Conference of Chartering and Shipowners' Organizations"]

[Text] The 33d session of the conference of CEMA countries' chartering and shipowners' organizations has been held in Varna (Bulgaria). Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. Representatives of the SFRY, the International Shipowners Association [INSA] and the International Commercial [khozyaystvennoye] Shipping Enterprise (Interlikhter) were present as observers.

The heads of the CEMA countries' delegations and the chief of the ship chartering coordination bureau delivered greetings at the ceremonial plenary session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the conference's activity. They assessed highly the intensification and enhanced effectiveness of mutual cooperation between the CEMA countries' chartering and shipowners organizations.

The conference noted with satisfaction that representatives of the SRV's chartering and shipowners organizations have begun to take a more active part in its activity.

Measures were discussed and outlined aimed at the further improvement of cooperation in analyzing and forecasting the world charter market situation, the development of line service and tramp shipments, the introduction of new advanced maritime shipment processes and the intensification of cooperation between the conference and the ship chartering coordination bureau and international organizations like INSA, the Baltic and international maritime conference documentary council and others.

The session approved the report on the activity of the conference and ship chartering coordination bureau for the period from May 1981 through April 1982 and approved the plan for the work of the conference and bureau for 1982-1983.

NO SOLUTION REACHED AT JAPANESE-EEC TALKS

LD280546 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS -- Another attempt to iron out the trade and economic contradictions between Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC), undertaken at the talks between the delegations from the two sides in Geneva, has ended without results, Yevgeniy Rusakov writes in PRAVDA today.

Tokyo rejected the accusations that Japan's foreign trade policy damages the industry in the Common Market countries. The dispute around the EEC's grievances within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that Japan violates "free trade" rules by importing much less than exporting is continuing, the commentary points out.

Comparatively high rates of Japan's economic development, growth of its scientific and technical potential, relatively low prices of commodities, and, finally, Washington's attempts to repel the offensive of the Japanese exports on the United States by channelling them to Western Europe have brought about a sharp rise in the deficit of the EEC countries' trade with Japan. Last year it reached a record high of 10.3 billion dollars.

Tokyo's foreign trade offensive is taking place in the conditions when the world capitalist economy is in recession, hundreds of factories are closed down and the number of jobless now estimated at many millions continues to grow, the commentary stresses. This, on the one hand, compels Japan to look for a way out of the economic upheavals by expanding foreign trade, and on the other, makes the Common Market countries, as well as the United States to put up stronger resistance to the competition. The difficult economic position forces the EEC to stake its all.

Naturally, Tokyo has its own counter-arguments. The sides are not inclined to listen to and heed each other's reasoning.

The trade battles are continuing. Another clash will take place at the forthcoming meeting of the "big seven" in Versailles.

KISELEV RECEIVES RADIO, TV CONFERENCE DELEGATES

LD272358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] Today in Minsk the session of the administrative council of the international organization of radio and TV ended. The session was attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, [name indistinct], the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Finland, and Czechoslovakia. The session discussed the coordinated publicity of important historical dates including the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

"Those attending the session were received by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia."

UNESCO'S M'BOW TO ATTEND KIEV ANNIVERSARY FETE

Received by Demichev

LD262342 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev received today Director General of UNESCO Amadou Mahtar M'bow. A conversation was held between them in a friendly atmosphere.

Address to UNESCO Group

LD262340 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May -- UNESCO's main task is that the knowledge accumulated by mankind be used for peaceful development and prosperity of people, and not for war, said today Director General of this international organisation Amadou Mahtar M'bow. He stopped over in Moscow on his way to Kiev where he is to attend the festivities to mark the 1,500th anniversary of the Ukrainian capital.

Speaking at a meeting of the Soviet UNESCO commission, Amadou Mahtar M'bow spoke about the main activities of the medium-term UNESCO programme for 1984-1989.

From the very inception of UNESCO in 1946, he said, great changes occurred in the life of people. Science and technology have made a grandiose leap forward. For the first time in history mankind at present has at its disposal the means for tackling such tasks as eradication of dangerous diseases, liquidation of illiteracy. Man has penetrated outerspace.

And at the same time there remain in the world injustice, asymmetry and inequality in economic development.

But the main threat, the UNESCO director general continued, remains the unchecked stockpiling of weapons -- nuclear, chemical and bacteriological. The stockpiles of these ultimate weapons are such that should a war break out people will have no hope for salvation. That is why a grave error is made by those planning a war and hoping to survive.

In these conditions, Amadou Mahtar M'bow said, it is necessary to do everything possible to preserve peace and to eliminate the threat of war so that mankind could develop along the path of peace and progress.

Further on, the UNESCO director general characterised the individual components of the new UNESCO programme. He made specific mention of the problem of the overall development of sea resources in order to resolve the task of providing the population of the globe with the necessary food products.

In conclusion, he said that UNESCO's mission was to place the achievements of culture, science and technology at the disposal of people, to meet their needs and requirements.

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL HELD IN TASHKENT

Brezhnev Sends Greetings

LD250836 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants and guests of the 7th international film festival in Tashkent in which he expresses wishes of complete success to this meeting in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

"To serve art is to serve man. One can only rejoice that film-makers of Asia, Africa and Latin America keenly respond to the vital problems which concern people in all parts of the globe.

Of course, each country has its own concerns, and film-makers speak about them, but the national differences and peculiarities do not hinder mutual understanding. We are justified in stating this in the year of our great holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The great ideals of peace, freedom and social progress accord with the aspirations of all the peoples. These ideals constitute a remarkable basis for unification of mankind in the name of security and happy future.

Let the film-makers campaign more vigorously for peace, against the threat of thermo-nuclear war. Let resound vocally the voice of your representative film festival, the voice of reason, conscience and goodness," the message of greetings says.

Rashidov Message

LD252326 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Tashkent, 25 May, TASS -- The ceremony of the opening of the 7th international film festival of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America was held in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan (a constituent republic in Central Asia) today. Representatives of about 100 countries, international and national organisations -- the United Nations, UNESCO, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the patriotic forces of Chile and El Salvador -- have arrived here.

Those present at the ceremony greeted with prolonged applause a message of greetings from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, to the participants and guests of the Tashkent festival. The message was read by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan.

"The Tashkent festival which is held under the slogan 'For Peace, Social Progress and Friendship of Peoples' invariably and loyally serves the noble cause of consolidating peaceloving forces and strengthening friendship between peoples of various countries", said Rano Abdullayeva, president of the organising committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan.

Greeting the participants and guests of the festival, Filipp Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, made note of the special significance of the Tashkent festival which it acquired today when forces of reaction once again became more active in the world. "In existing conditions cinematography is called upon to play a major role in uniting all people of the world in the struggle for peace, against the arms race and for international detente", said he.

A distinguishing feature of the Tashkent film festival is that it has no jury or contest, and consequently, no winners or losers. Alongside famous film-makers who have won international renown, young and still unknown film directors who make their first steps in the film art show their workers here.

U.S. TO SUPPLY ARMS, AMMUNITION TO BRITAIN

LD280140 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The United States has started directly assisting the British troops engaged in combat action against the Argentine in the Falklands. A spokesman of the Reagan administration said the United States would supply the British task force with Sidewinder missiles, antiaircraft missiles, bombs and other ammunition. The move comes one day before the ministerial session of the Organization of American States, which is expected to call on the United States to halt aid to Britain in its efforts to restore colonial rule to the islands.

Meanwhile, British troops have begun advancing from the bridgehead they have secured on East Falkland -- Soledad -- Island.

THATCHER: BRITAIN'S POSITION REMAINS UNCHANGED

LD272124 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] London, 27 May, TASS -- Speaking in the House of Commons of Parliament today the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher actually rejected the call of the United Nations Security Council to press for a settlement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict by peaceful means. Contending that Britain is supposedly prepared to "cooperate" with the United Nations secretary general in this field, she categorically stated at the same time that Britain's position remains unchanged. This position boils down to demand for Argentina to withdraw from the islands and for the restoration of the British administration there. Margaret Thatcher stressed that a withdrawal of the British fleet was out of the question. In other words, the Tory government would like to restore the former colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The leader of the Labour opposition Michael Foot called on the government to display a more flexible approach to the search for a peaceful settlement in order to reduce the losses that Britain is now suffering.

INTENSIFICATION OF FALKLANDS CONFLICT REPORTED

LD271754 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 27 May 82

["The Armed Conflict Intensified" -- TASS headline]

[Text] London, 27 May, TASS -- Flags flew at half mast in many British towns today after news came in about the sinking in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands one of the most modern ships of the British Navy, the destroyer Coventry and the large transport ship Atlantic Conveyor that had on board British helicopters, as well as spares and other equipment for Harrier fighter-bombers. The papers report that 20 British seamen died on the Coventry.

There has been a drastic change of tone in the editorial commentaries of the bourgeois press in London that used to be full of demands to "push the Argentines into the sea". Braggings and military hysteria have given way to such headlines as "Our Hour of Sorrow," "Pain and Sadness". For the first time since the escalation of the armed conflict with Argentina, started by London, Englishmen are beginning to realise the big price that has to be paid for the imperial ambitions of Margaret Thatcher who wants by force of arms to restore the British colonial administration on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

New York, 27 May, TASS -- According to reports from London the British troops are preparing for the decisive attack on Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino), the administrative center of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. This was said, in particular, at the meeting that the British Defence Minister Nott had on Wednesday with members of Parliament from the ruling Conservative Party.

As reported by an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent, Nott intimated that Port Stanley would be taken by the British troops within the next 24-48 hours. He said on Wednesday that the 5,000 British troops, holding a bridgehead 150 square kilometres in area, were preparing to attack Port Stanley. At the same time, judging by what military specialists say, 3,000 crack British troops, brought recently to the area of the conflict, are to be landed in the vicinity of Port Stanley. Nott said that more than a hundred warships and auxiliary vessels had already been concentrated in the area. Another ten British destroyers and frigates arrived there during the past two days alone.

The statement by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who expressed confidence that Britain would now have everything necessary to score a quick victory over Argentina, was taken in Argentina as an encouragement to the British colonialists to speed up the solution of the Falkland crisis by military means.

Argentina's displeasure with the position of the United States was expressed Wednesday also in the reply message sent by the President of Argentina Leopoldo Galtieri to the hypocritical message that was sent him by President Reagan in connection with Argentina's National Day. The Argentine president stressed in his message that in the present circumstances, when the United States has openly sided with Britain, Reagan's words that it has never been more important than now to confirm the common interests and values that unite Argentina and the United States and to confirm the common obligation to cooperate in the Western Hemisphere and the whole world sounded totally out of place.

The Argentines condemn also the position taken by other NATO allies of Britain. The West European countries have actually taken the side of the aggressor — Britain. They try to camouflage their pro-British policy by all sorts of demagogic phraseology. But their concrete actions show that by encouraging the British intervention they in fact become accomplices of Britain in creating a dangerous seat of international tension in the South Atlantic.

It is not by chance that the position taken by them also at the United Nations is actually directed at foiling the fulfillment of the Security Council's resolution on a ceasefire. The colonial strivings of these states are taking the upper hand over all sort of statements about solidarity or traditional friendship with Latin America. This was demonstrated quite well by the decision of the EEC country [as received] to introduce and then to prolong the so-called sanctions against Argentina. Their statements that an honorable and just way out of the obtaining situation should be found are just talk. In reality the mediating mission of the United Nations secretary general, directed at settling the conflict, never got any real support. By embarking on this road, the governments of the West European countries, which are displaying such solidarity with Britain and the United States, have become parties to the conflict raging in the South Atlantic.

The fact that the United States is drawn into the conflict in the South Atlantic still further aggravates the situation. The military assistance given Britain by the United States exerts an unfavourable impact on the development of the conflict, on its settlement by way of talks.

SEROV DERIDES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD271814 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 27 May 82

["Whom Do the 'Sanctions' Hit?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- Washington is still continuing its attempts to erect new obstacles in the way of East-West trade and make its allies join U.S. trade and economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union. This follows from an interview given by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to a group of West European newsmen in Washington. He made it clear that at the forthcoming meeting of the seven major industrialised Western states in Versailles this June, the United States will press again for the curtailment of trading and economic links with the USSR and other socialist countries, including deals in the energy field. As is seen from his interview, they on the banks of the Potomac are still clinging to their plans of using trade and economic relations in order to exert pressure on the Soviet Union, the plans which were doomed before they were conceived.

It would be appropriate to recall in this connection that all similar efforts in the past went nowhere. Well-known American financier David Rockefeller made an all-important admission when he said that the United States had in the past 20 years almost discontinued trade with socialist countries but that had failed to force them on their knees and to make them go begging to the U.S. for aid. In fact, David Rockefeller acknowledged, that had not prevented them from becoming stronger.

Indeed, the hopes of someone in the Washington administration to use the weapon of economic blackmail against the Soviet Union with success are built on sand. They are based on absurd ideas about the Soviet Union's economic capability. Let us recall again in this connection the failure of the embargo on the supply of large-diameter pipes to the USSR, which was imposed by Bonn in the 1960s and resulted in the Soviet Union beginning to produce such pipes itself. Let us also note the following fact: The share of U.S. machines and equipment in the total volume of machinery installed in the Soviet economy during the years of the past five-year plan (1976-1980) amounted to a mere less than 0.8 percent.

Realising that the "sanctions" of the United States alone are a pin-prick to the USSR and its allies, the U.S. administration is driving a big effort in order to draw its NATO partners and Japan into the "economic war" against the socialist countries as well. This goal was served, for example, by the recent visit to Europe of U.S. Under-Secretary of State James Buckley who sought to frustrate or at least hamper the implementation of the gas-pipes deal, the largest ever economic agreement between East and West.

But the pressure mounted by the Washington emissary did not work. Soon after he had left, West Germany and then France signed major, long-term agreements with the USSR on Siberian gas supplies to them. "I want to make this absolutely clear," Helmut Schmidt said in an interview. "We, in the same manner as the French, will observe this agreement."

West Europeans realise perfectly well that the curtailment of economic links with the East would do damage first of all to themselves: They are dependent on foreign trade and outside supplies of oil and raw materials in a by far greater measure than the Soviet Union which has everything necessary in its own territory. Also, the West Europeans cannot fail to see the selfish calculations behind Washington's drive: The U.S. is trying to weaken economically its competitors. After losing the Soviet market in actual fact, the United States would now like to make its allies lose it as well. It is not difficult to visualise the adverse effects this would have in the conditions of the economic recession continuing in the West.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. DEALINGS IN MIDEAST, AFRICA

LD261912 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 26 May 82

[A. Zlatorunskiy commentary: "For a Free and Independent Africa"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet press carried the message of congratulations from Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the African states and peoples on Africa day.

The Soviet Union, Brezhnev said, believes that the African peoples and countries have the right to decide for themselves the means of their development, without any interference from outside; the freedom of choice of these countries and peoples must be respected by all.

These words by the Soviet leader assume an urgent nature, particularly now when U.S. imperialism and its NATO and Camp David partners are trying to impose their lifestyle on the African countries and the neighboring Middle East countries, or rather, to turn them into a bridgehead for Western racists and the Zionists and into a satellite of Western economy.

These aims serve the U.S. policy of expanding its military presence, and the setting up of U.S. military bases is regarded as a tangible manifestation of this policy. Reports from Washington say that the White House has allocated \$1.5 billion for modernizing the present military bases and for building new ones. Three U.S. bases are being built in Oman, one in Somalia, two in Kenya and one in Egypt. Recently, the Western press reported U.S. attempts to obtain the right to use military bases in Morocco. The deployment of units of the Rapid Deployment Force in Sinai -- the forces directed against the Arab and African countries -- can only cause much anxiety in the African and Middle East countries.

While expanding its military presence in Africa and in neighboring areas, the United States tries to prevent the cohesion of the people who have been liberated from colonialist subservience; it also tries to hinder the development of these countries. In this connection U.S. action toward Chad stands out. For a long time, this country experienced bloody civil war. When the people of Chad, with the help of their neighbor the Libyan Jamahiriya, were able to end the bloody clashes among brothers, the United States earnestly embarked on worsening matters. It exploited Sudan, which exercises a pro-U.S. policy, getting it to re-arm and to prepare the separatists in Chad to carry out fresh action against the government. In this, the United States sought two aims: to establish its domination in Chad, a country rich with important natural resources, and to constitute a danger to Libya, which Washington declared long ago to be its enemy because of Libya's persistent anti-imperialist course and its firm support for the national liberation movements, primarily the Palestinian resistance movement.

The United States is also playing an evil role in other matters, such as the problem of the western Sahara and the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. Everyone knows that the western Sahara problems are sensitive. [passage omitted] It seems that stability in this region is not to the liking of Washington; nor is the consolidation of unity and cooperation among Maghreb states. Using various methods, the United States embarked on urging Morocco to continue its military operations. The result is well known. The OAU is in a critical situation; in Washington, they are well pleased because they have managed to deal yet another blow to the unity of African countries. [passage omitted] The OAU and the Arab League have made efforts to halt the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict but the matter becomes complicated because of the stand of the United States. The Arab League's Secretary General Klibi said that despite the fact that Washington did not directly participate in the military operations, it encourages the two sides in various ways as war shakes the situation in the Arab and Islamic worlds in general.

It is for this reason that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev pointed out in particular in his message to the African peoples and countries that the African peoples have the right to determine their own fate without any outside interference.

'NEW' U.S. MILITARY-POLITICAL STRATEGY EXAMINED

LD261944 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 26 May 82

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- An official spokesman for the Pentagon made "clarifications" at a meeting with pressmen yesterday concerning the new military-political strategy of the Reagan administration envisaging a possibility of Washington unleashing a global nuclear war.

The main provisions of that comprehensive militaristic program were presented by U.S. Presidential National Security Assistant William Clark in his speech at the Center of Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. The list of tasks and foreign policy objectives of the present administration presented by him unequivocally attests to the fact that the Washington leadership has assumed a course toward establishing U.S. imperialism's domination, worldwide, by means of blackmail, by provoking armed conflicts and aggressions, as well as by threatening to start a nuclear war.

Such a course, ignoring the future of the peoples of the world and based on the admissibility of a nuclear conflict cannot but cause profound concern on the part of the U.S. public which is now pressing in a mounting campaign for banishing nuclear confrontation and war from the life of this planet altogether. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report, the spokesman for the Pentagon in his "clarifications" to correspondents tried to convince them that the matter at hand was allegedly not a global attack by the United States, but only the readiness to deal a series of strikes at various parts of the world in order to deter Soviet threat to Western Europe.

Well then, such a clarification not only does not nothing [as received] to assuage, but on the contrary, only confirms the well-grounded fears of the public concerning such a reckless approach of Washington to the problem of nuclear war. Moreover, deliberately or not, the Pentagon's spokesman actually denied the pronouncements of U.S. leaders concerning some possibility of the United States waging a "limited nuclear war." The strikes at targets in various regions of the world, as envisaged by Washington's new strategy, mean a global, and not a limited, war.

Giving extensive publicity to their military plans, U.S. politicians grossly distort the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, play up the myth about the "Soviet threat" and accuse the Soviet Union of working to attain such purposes which they themselves are trying to gain. They pass over in silence that the Soviet Union, in a bid to rule out the possibility of nuclear conflict, officially proposed to all countries taking part in the European conference (the United States among them) to sign an agreement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons against one another. However, Washington and its NATO allies reject this proposal, and this heightens the risk of nuclear war manifold.

It follows from Washington's new concept that the U.S. administration proceeds from the possibility of using nuclear weapons to gain political purposes. Such a strategy, without a doubt, poses a serious threat to peace and security of all nations.

MOSCOW REPORTS PENTAGON 'INFORMATION LEAK'

LD242302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 May 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Vitaly Sobolev]

[Excerpt] Judging by a report from the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, the Pentagon has arranged its latest information leak; sometimes one simply feels pity about how the American Defense Department is unable to keep secrets -- and what secrets! This time it is a matter of nothing more or less than a secret plan of how to avoid defeat at sea. Journalists were able to get hold of such a plan. What sort of secrets do they report? It turns out that American policy proceeds from the assumption that a nuclear war will start with a Soviet nuclear attack at sea, which must be responded to with the appropriate forces.

In short, this secret reeks of cheap, hackneyed and by no means inoffensive militarist propaganda, whose specific aim today is to help American congressmen to accept the military budget worked out by the present administration.

KARMAL GREETS BREZHNEV WHILE EN ROUTE TO GDR

PM271007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "From the Aircraft"]

[Text] B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has sent a telegram from on board an aircraft to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram says:

"Flying over your beautiful country to the GDR, I am very pleased to convey on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, government and people and myself a cordial, warm, comradely greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union and you in person, dear comrade.

"I express firm confidence that the relations of friendship, comradeliness, international solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA will be further developed in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the good of strengthening peace throughout the world.

"I take this opportunity to express to you, dear comrade, the most sincere fraternal wishes for health and success. I wish the friendly and fraternal USSR further progress and prosperity under the CPSU's leadership."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PHOTOS OF SERVICEMEN IN DRA

PM171505 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 May publishes on page 1 a photograph of three Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, shown against a mountain background. The caption, headed "On Afghan Soil," reads as follows:

"Among the Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan the paratroop scouts of the subunit under the command of Capt Valeriy Maltsev are well spoken of.

"The Communist Captain Maltsev, a holder of the Order of the Red Star, knows his combat equipment and weapons to perfection, shoots accurately and is adept at close combat methods. His subordinates -- soldiers and sergeants -- are well matched to the leading officer. They include Komsomol members Private Ivan Zvyagin, who has been awarded the "for valor" medal.

"In the picture (from left to right): Private S. Syromyat, Capt V. Maltsev and Private I. Zvyagin."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 8 May carries on page 2 a photograph of Soviet servicemen smiling for the camera against a backdrop of mountains. The photograph is accompanied by a caption headed "On Afghanistan's Soil" which reads in full as follows:

"The reconnaissance company commanded by Snr Lt Murat Tlyusten is an advanced subunit of 'N' unit. As part of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, the reconnaissance scouts are honorably fulfilling their internationalist duty. They are achieving high indicators in combat instruction thanks to a well-prepared training process, socialist competition and the multinational collective's cohesion. The servicemen performed smoothly and skillfully at a recent tactical exercise. Under difficult mountainous conditions they displayed solid practical skills and the ability to make efficient use of the combat potential of their equipment."

COMMENTARY ON BREAKDOWN OF INDO-CHINESE TALKS

LD271822 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 27 May 82

[Vladimir Belov commentary]

[Text] The second round of Indo-Chinese talks, recently held in Delhi, yielded no results.

According to news reports the reason for such an outcome was the tough stance taken by the Chinese side towards the major problem in the two countries' relations -- the territorial issue. China has no desire to return to India the 37,000 sq km of land in Aksai China seized in 1962. A spokesman for the Indian Government, Mr (Aya), has said at the talks China tried to reduce the issue to the question of demarcation of the border in its current state, with which the Indian side simply could not agree. So the matter is perfectly clear.

However, Beijing is trying to disclaim responsibility for the unsatisfactory outcome by putting the blame on the Soviet Union. Beijing purposefully distorts Soviet foreign policy in an attempt to convince the Asian public that the Soviet Union allegedly hampered the normalization of Indo-Chinese relations, including those regarding the territorial problem. This is the essence of news reports that have emerged in China's media of late. The unseemly nature of such attempts on the part of Beijing propagandists is obvious. Beijing can't be unaware of the fact that the Soviet Union consistently promotes normal neighborly relations between all peoples and stands for settling all disputes, territorial among them, by peaceful means -- that is to say through talks. For many years now the USSR has been suggesting that Sino-Soviet relations be placed on a (?peaceful) basis. The USSR has advanced for this purpose a number of constructive and just proposals which, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed at the recent congress of the Soviet trade unions, remains in force.

It is quite clear that this country has nothing against the development of normal relations between China and other Asian states. This would substantially improve the situation in Asia, something the Soviet Union has always stood for. The leading Soviet daily, PRAVDA, has said the Soviet Union is against all conflicts, wherever they take place, including Asia. It wants friendship with all its neighbors, including Asian countries. And this statement relates to Sino-Indian relations at present. It is not the Soviet Union which is to blame for the lack of progress at the talks in Delhi. The question arises, what is the goal of this purposeful distortion of facts on the part of Beijing? Obviously Beijing's ungrounded accusations were aimed at diverting public attention from Beijing's own hostile attitude today. It is not accidental that most analysts in Asia are inclined to believe that talks with India posed as part of the complicated diplomatic maneuvers in Asia Beijing is undertaking. One can't help feeling that the goal of these maneuvers is not to normalize relations with India but rather to exert pressure on the Indian Government and to undermine Indian-Soviet friendship.

The ASIA news agency has said these maneuvers show that Beijing's foreign policy priority has remained the same, to strengthen military and political ties with the United States on the basis of their shared security interests in Asia. This parallelism has already led to mutually supplementary actions Washington unleashes that entail countries in different parts of Asia.

The United States and Chinese secret services are weaving intrigues against Kampuchea, and trying to sow discord between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN members. It's these services that are backing the Afghan counterrevolution. Dollars and yuan are generously spent on militarizing Pakistan and on encouraging its striving for confrontation, not only with Afghanistan but also with India. The pro-American stance in Beijing's policies affected Sino-Indian talks. The unyielding, even haughty, stance taken was obviously (?spurred) by the moral support given by the United States State Department. It looks like Washington [words indistinct] has given to understand that Beijing could maintain its territorial acquisitions [words indistinct] hard as Beijing tries to ascribe tensions in Sino-Indian relations to the so-called intrigues of Moscow. The normalization of these relations depends primarily on China. No one and nothing can stop China from complying with India's justified demands if it wishes to do so.

POLAND'S SEJM HOLDS REGULAR MEETING IN WARSAW

Attended by Jaruzelski

LD261052 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 May, TASS -- A regular meeting of the Polish Sejm opened here today to discuss a draft law on the budget for 1982, the government's information on the economic situation in the country and guidelines for the development of the national economy in the second half of the year. The Sejm is also to consider several draft laws.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, is attending the meeting of the Sejm.

Session Ends

LD272252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] A session of the Polish People's Republic Sejm has ended in Warsaw. Madej, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission, informed deputies about the country's economic situation in the first quarter, the plan guidelines for the second quarter and the forecast for the development of the economy in the second half of the year. An account was heard from the minister of finance on the fulfillment of the country's state budget last year and the draft budget for 1982. The Sejm adopted several laws, in particular a law on war veterans' privileges and a law on the legal profession. The session made some individual changes in the composition of the Polish People's Republic's Council of State.

SOVIET AID TO POLISH ECONOMIC RECOVERY VIEWED

PM261319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 4

[Correspondent (O. Losoto) dispatch under the rubric "From Socialist Countries": "Where the Narew Flows..."]

[Text] Warsaw -- Some 200 km east of Warsaw lies a land of rivers, chief among which is the Narew, flowing pensively over the plain, with blue mirrors of lakes and the mysterious rustling of forests. Here, with age-old trees reaching for the sky, the celebrated Bialowieza forest extends for dozens of kilometers.

Bialystok is the center of this region, a city with a long and complex history. Years of prosperity have alternated with decades of stagnation. In the last century one textile factory after another was erected in this district, and the city was even nicknamed the "northern Manchester" [as published: Bialystok is actually south of Manchester]. Bialystok is renowned for the proletariat's revolutionary actions. And it was not for nothing that it had another name -- "Red Bialystok." In 1920 it became the home of the first organ of working people's revolutionary power in the country's history, which took the name of the Polish Revolutionary Committee. The committee was short-lived, but it left an appreciable mark on the development of the Polish revolutionary movement.

Bialystok is now a major center of industry, science, culture and education. Together with the entire country the voivodship party organization and Bialystok Voivodship working people are actively participating in the process of surmounting the difficulties being experienced by Poland. I have visited several local enterprises, met with workers, engineers and party workers and seen with my own eyes how many people are working today, seeking to extricate the country more quickly from the crisis.

...Radioelectronics production is a new sector here. It took its first steps just over 10 years ago. And the sector's most distinguished representative is the Bialystok television apparatus plant.

Director F. Piotrowski's office contains a unique exhibition stand of the enterprise's products. They are chiefly parts for Poland's Jowisz brand of color television set, which is assembled at Piaseczno near Warsaw.

"Poland obtained a license from the West for the color picture tube for this television set," F. Piotrowski said. "This was one of many licenses purchased at the time. And, like a number of others, it proved to be a 'trap' for us, as can well be seen now. It was a deliberate policy of the West to tie us to its technology and its raw materials. Now that the United States and its allies have declared an economic blockade of Poland and stopped deliveries of essential parts and materials, many enterprises have encountered serious difficulties. And yet sometimes it is only some small component that is lacking...."

I toured the shops with the director and with R. Wilczynski, first secretary of the PZPR plant committee. The enterprise is young and constructed with regard to the modern demands of industrial architecture and aesthetics. There is a lot of light, greenery and clean air in the shops. The conveyor belts move evenly. But what is this? One conveyor is stationary, and another.... There are empty workplaces.

"This is the result of the 'trap.' For we are not getting the necessary components for the Jowisz from the West. And the plant is working at far from full capacity. Some people have had to be laid off."

"It is a tragedy for the collective," the party committee first secretary entered the conversation. "Our people are mostly young. There are 350 engineering and technical personnel alone."

Of course, they are striving to alleviate the plant's difficulties and are seeking reserves in order to give people work. They are assimilating Polish supplies and raw materials. Production of new output is being organized. For example, they are starting to produce a blood analyzer created by Polish specialists. The apparatus enables one drop of blood to be analyzed for eight parameters. And there are other plans. "All this is undoubtedly helping. But all the same we would not cope with the difficulties ourselves," Director F. Piotrowski said. "We have found the way out in broad cooperation with Soviet enterprises. This was spoken of in the past, too, but it somehow happened that words were not followed by concrete deeds. I recently visited the Ribin association in Moscow. We received a big order: to make one of the systems for a Soviet color television set. The Soviet Union will supply the appropriate materials for its production. This order is enabling us to start up all the conveyors again. This means that people will have work and will be able to look confidently to the future. This is further proof of real friendship and an example of the fact that, by broadening and deepening cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries, we will resolve many problems and will be able to make fuller use of the great industrial potential that exists in our community."

...The Agnella carpet factory is alongside the television apparatus plant. It, too, is a young enterprise, and its construction is essentially not complete. Approximately 1/3 of the planned capacities are operating.

"We have not waited for construction to be completed," factory Director L. Bufal explained. "We decided to step up production as the production areas were commissioned. Thus, the country is already obtaining from us an annual output of 600,000 square meters of carpet in great demand. When the factory's construction is complete, production will increase to 2.3 million square meters."

The factory now produces some 35 types of carpet. And each one is the fruit of the work of a large collective: artists, technologists, foremen, weavers. The work is complex and artistic.

The enterprise collective (and it consists of young people -- 70 percent of the workers here are under 25) is seeking to increase production. But it is not easy under the economic conditions in which Poland finds itself today. Particularly as Agnella, too, was previously tied to the Western "raw materials chariot," and the consequences of this are being felt. There is a shortage of raw materials.

But Agnella's machine tools will not stand idle, and the multicolored rainbow of carpets will not be interrupted. By mutual agreement, in order to make full use of the existing capacities, the Soviet Union will supply the factory with the appropriate quantity of raw materials, and carpets with the Agnella trademark will go to the Soviet market.

...In 1948 a machine tool-building equipment plant was created on the basis of a small, semiprivate factory. Of course, there is a substantial difference between the standards then and now. M. Matuszewski, deputy director for production, told me that when he came to work at the plant many years ago, its collective consisted of 450 people. Approximately 4,000 workers, technicians and engineers are employed there now. But, naturally, it is not a question of quantitative growth, the plant's different accessories and chucks for grinding lathes and other machine tools. Some 70 percent of the output is exported, which adds up to 21.7 billion. Of this, output worth 2900 million is exported to socialist countries, chiefly the USSR.

The orientation toward economic ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist states has ensured the plant's stability of production. In addition to this, the enterprise fulfills certain export orders for capitalist countries, earning foreign currency for the country.

"Our people work well," (T. Greyter) first secretary of the PZPR plant committee, pointed out. "This is the result of the calm established in our regions. I also sense this in the work of primary party organizations. The activeness of Communists is growing. Recently 20 people have been promoted from party candidate members to full members. Note: given the increased demands now made on people joining the PZPR."

A normal work atmosphere is helping to improve the social climate, people in the plant say. Of course, a leaflet thrown up by an enemy hand could still appear, or someone could put about a provocative rumor. But the number of people who swallow the bait of socialism's enemies is falling all the time. And so the provocateur has to operate on the sly, fearing lest the workers grab him by the arm.

The collective of the machine-tool-building equipment plant has decided to increase output by 9 percent by the end of this year. The situation here, as I was told later at the PZPR voivodship committee, is in many ways typical of other enterprises, too. The Polish economy's reorientation toward broadening and deepening its ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- which is to rid Polish industry of its dependence on Western supplies -- is perceived with understanding and approval in many labor collectives. People view the future with hope. They are being convinced in practice that Poland has loyal friends and allies and can count on the assistance of the brother-peoples of the socialist community's united family.

...When we came out of the party voivodship committee, we saw a young couple of the Bialystok area, which stands nearby. The bride in a long white dress and the groom in a black suit laid carnations at the base of the obelisk,

The committee worker accompanying us explained that this custom used to be observed but had not been kept for the past 2 years.

"It is really splendid that they have come," he said.

CSSR'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED BY MOSCOW LEADERS

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Greetings

PM121127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR,

To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier,

Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and ourselves personally, we are sending cordial greetings and sincere congratulations to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the national holiday, the 37th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

On 9 May 1945 a new page opened in the Czechoslovak people's history. That date has become a symbol of peace, freedom and a new life.

"Over the years of the people's power the working class, the working people of your country have scored under the leadership of their glorious vanguard -- the Communist Party -- major successes in all fields of social and political life, in the development of the economy, science and culture, ensuring a rise in the material standards. In implementing the decisions of the 16th congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people are confidently marching along the road of building a developed socialist society."

Czechoslovakia is a firm link of the community of socialist states. It actively and fruitfully participates in the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, makes a weighty contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. By its principled and consistent foreign policy, fidelity to the cause of peace and social progress Czechoslovakia has won well-deserved prestige in the world arena.

It is pointed out with deep gratification in the Soviet Union that truly fraternal relations based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have taken shape and are permanently developing between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between our countries and peoples. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual assistance, whose 12th anniversary is being marked in our countries on the festive days in May serve towards the deepening of these relations.

The Soviet people prize friendship with the Czechoslovak people, which accords with the vital interests of our countries and constitutes an important factor of strengthening peace in Europe and all over the world.

On your holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists and working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia, happiness, prosperity and new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Gromyko, Chnoupek Exchange

PM131211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 4

[Text] (TASS) -- USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek have exchanged congratulatory telegrams in connection with the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite Germany and Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist invaders, and on the 12th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and CSSR.

The telegrams express firm confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will continue to deepen and strengthen in the interests of peace and socialism.

Local Party Leaders

PM141531 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorispolkom, sent a congratulations telegram to Comrade Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of Prague CPCZ City Committee, and Comrade Frantisek Stafa, lord mayor of Prague.

On behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom we send you, the Communists and all inhabitants of Prague cordial congratulations and best wishes in connection with the 37th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

Muscovites note with great satisfaction that the Czechoslovak people and the working people of the CSSR's capital are greeting their national holiday with remarkable achievements in socialist building and in economic, scientific and cultural development.

We are sincerely pleased that our capitals, Moscow and Prague, are lined by relations of firm friendship and fruitful cooperation, which will continue to develop and strengthen for the good of our Communist Parties, countries and peoples and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists and working people of Prague great successes in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and happiness and prosperity for your motherland.

GUSTAV HUSAK PLANS EARLY JUNE VISIT TO USSR

LD211424 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 May, TASS -- As announced here, a party and government delegation from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union early in June 1982 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION'S LITHUANIA VISIT NOTED

LD141056 Moscow In Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyatras Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has received a party delegation from Hungary's Hajdu-Bihar County led by Janos Fulop, secretary of the county party committee. Fraternal relations between the two countries cover the past 8 years. During their friendly discussions Grishkyavichus and Najos Fulop expressed their views on the further expansion of cooperation. The Hungarian guests were briefed about the Lithuanian Republic's economic, scientific and cultural development. Grishkyavichus stressed that Lithuania can thank the unselfish help of the fraternal family of Soviet peoples for the great achievements with which it can greet the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. The leader of the Hungarian delegation spoke about the work of Hungarian Communists and workers in implementing the resolutions of the 12th MSZMP Congress. The Hajdu-Bihar party delegation's visit to Lithuania is continuing.

USSR BULGARIA TREATY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM201559 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[Capt V. Nikanorov commentary: "Treaty of Fraternal Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Today it is 15 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and Bulgaria. This document, which replaced a 1948 treaty, reflected the tremendous socioeconomic changes which had taken place by that time in our countries and marked the start of a new stage in the development of fraternal friendship between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The inviolable unity between our countries has deep historical roots. In the struggle for freedom and independence, the Bulgarian people more than once received appreciable support from our people. The overthrow of the fascist dictatorship in Bulgaria was a vivid page in the annals of brotherhood between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The comprehensive development of economic, political and cultural ties with the Soviet Union after the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, as Georgi Dimitrov noted, was a reliable guarantee of the national independence and successful development of the Bulgarian socialist state.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria are members of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization. In inviolable unity with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, they actively stand for guaranteeing peace and people's security in the international arena. Fraternal friendship unites the servicemen of the Soviet army and the Bulgarian People's Army. In united combat formation they stand reliably on guard over the gains of socialism.

The strengthening Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation brings ever richer fruits. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria are advancing in full accord and close cooperation under the common banner of Marxism-Leninism, achieving ever new successes.

YUGOSLAV PARTY PLENUM HELD IN BELGRADE 21 MAY

PM251351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- Belgrade, 21 May -- An LCY Central Committee plenum took place here today. It examined the document "Basic Guidelines for a Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program," which will be submitted for discussion at the 12th LCY Congress.

S. Kraigher, Member of the SFRY Presidency, who delivered a report at the plenum, stressed that the document, elaborated on the basis of the decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and the country's Constitution, will make it possible to step up the efforts of all Yugoslav society in the struggle for economic stabilization and to overcome the differences of opinion which arise in discussing concrete economic tasks. This, in the speaker's words, is particularly necessary now, when economic instability has been observed in Yugoslavia for a number of years.

Recently, he noted, contradictions have occurred between republics and autonomous provinces on questions of socioeconomic development, which is leading to the isolation of individual regions and the disruption of the unified Yugoslav market. Difficulties are also arising in the development of the socialist self-management system.

Dynamic economic development, the report stresses, can only be achieved on condition of an increase in the role of the working class and the strengthening of the foundations of the unified domestic market and the unified financial policy. Here special significance is attached to the social planning system. The implementation of economic stabilization is the main direction of Yugoslav Communists' activity in the coming period.

SFRY'S ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PLANS OUTLINED

PM201525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Ardatovskiy report: "The SFRY: In the Struggle for Economic Stabilization"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Preparations are in full swing in Yugoslavia for the most important political event of the year -- the 12th LCY Congress, planned for 26 June. Conferences in the autonomous provinces have ended and congresses of the Leagues of Communists in the SFRY's republics are in progress. LCY Central Committee plenums have approved draft congress documents, including a resolution on "The LCY's Role and Tasks in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and for Material and Social Progress in the Country."

The Yugoslav Communists' attention is focused on the problems of economic stabilization. As the chairman of the Federal Executive Council noted at a session of the SFRY Assembly, in the last 4 years the average annual rate of growth in the social product totaled 4.5 percent and the number of jobs increased considerably. But at the same time the disproportions in the national economy deepened and there was a significant increase in the country's foreign debt (up to nearly \$21 billion, as a result of which about 1/4 of export revenue now has to be spent on paying off debts and interest).

Thanks to the efforts which have been made, the balance of payments deficit has been reduced, but in terms of freely convertible currency it is still considerable -- \$1.4 billion. The unity of the Yugoslav market has been disrupted and economic contradictions between republics and provinces of the SFRY have been exacerbated. Raging inflation cannot be contained. A part was undoubtedly played in this development of events by the unfavorable foreign economic conditions, but it was caused above all by the numerous weaknesses in the country's extremely decentralized economic machinery.

In connection with the unsatisfactory results of plan fulfillment in 1981, in March of this year the SFRY Assembly deemed it necessary to revise the plan for national economic development for 1981-1985. Basic guidelines were approved for amending 5-year plan indicators, on the basis of which the volume of capital investments is being cut and production growth indicators are being reduced.

Absolute priority in the economy is being given to those sectors of the national economy which work for exports, above all those which provide the country with convertible currency. This is because the discrepancy between Yugoslav exports and imports in freely convertible currency is not lessening, but increasing. PRIVREDNI VJESNIK cites these figures: In 1980 Yugoslavia exported goods worth 92 billion dinars to the West, and imported goods worth 217 billion. The negative balance -- 125 billion. In 1981 the picture did not change for the better: imports -- 229 billion, exports -- 96 billion, negative balance -- 133 billion dinars. (Currency revenue from foreign touring and Yugoslav workers in the West can only slightly alleviate the chronic deficit.) As practice shows, the special agreement concluded between the SFRY and the Common Market did not alleviate the situation.

At the same time Yugoslavia's trade exchange with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and with the Soviet Union is, on the whole, balanced and at times the SFRY even has a positive balance, as was the case last year, for instance. As Belgrade has repeatedly stressed, Yugoslavia intends to continue to expand its foreign economic ties with the socialist countries -- ties which, in the sides' assessment, are mutually advantageous. So it is not surprising that business circles here are indignant about the assertion by certain Yugoslav journalists that these ties are "disadvantageous" to the SFRY.

Another topic arousing concern among Yugoslav's working people this spring must be touched on. This is the unrestrained price increases and the fall in the real value of the dinar. "The real personal income of a Yugoslav employed in the public sector of the economy," the magazine NIN noted, "has been falling steadily for 3 years." Last year alone, according to their magazine's assessment, prices increased 43 percent, and wages were quite unable to keep up with them. As a result the working people's real income fell 5 percent.

The government is taking steps to bring inflation within certain bounds. A treaty on the fulfillment of a prices policy in 1982 was signed February in Belgrade after prolonged talks. It was signed by the leaders of the Federal Executive Council and the corresponding organs of all the republics and provinces. This document established a ceiling of 15 percent for retail price increases in the current year. But in March alone electricity went up 20 percent, gas -- 34 percent, coal -- 25 percent, meat -- 16 percent, and apartment rents in Belgrade -- 20 percent. In all, in the first 4 months of the year retail prices increased 7.7 percent and the cost of living 9.9 percent. "The prices treaty is forgotten," the newspaper BORBA noted, "before the ink is even dry on the signatures which sealed it."

"How Much Will This Year's Price Increase Hit your Living Standard?" -- That was the headline under which the newspaper VECERNJE NOVOSTI published the results of a poll of readers. "Now every morning you have to calculate how much your living standard has fallen in a day," says teacher Silva Miladin. "Price rises this year and last have halved our already modest resources," pensioner Strahinja Vokovic notes. But he added: "We realize that we are now in a period of stabilization, and we hope for better times."

Stabilization measures, which inevitably lead to a reduction in the increase in jobs, exacerbate the unemployment problem. As BORBA recently wrote with concern, young people finishing school are forced to spend years seeking work, and unless substantial changes take place in the sphere of placing people in jobs, this threatens to grow into a very serious political problem. The weekly EKONOMSKA POLITIKA noted that "the provision of jobs has become a priority social problem" and an "urgent topic...above all because of the sociopolitical consequences which could arise from an increase in the army of unemployed."

The document "Basic Guidelines for a Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program," drawn up by a commission headed by S. Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has now been submitted for consideration by the public and specialists in the SFRY. This program the Yugoslav press notes, is based on the view that spontaneous market forces can only be overcome with the help of socialist planning; it takes account of the country's real possibilities and is based on its solid technical and personnel potential.

The struggle for economic stabilization in Yugoslavia is entering a new stage.

TIKHONOV CONFERS WITH ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

PM141033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin on 10 May. In the course of the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, questions of interest to both sides were examined.

V.F. Grubyakov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry section, was present at the talk.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS GERMAN LIBERATION DAY

PM140941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "A Signal Anniversary"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's defeat of Hitler's Germany made it possible for the people of the GDR to build a socialist society. This was stressed at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people held 6 May to mark the 37th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The keynote speaker -- Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, member of the central board of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate -- pointed out that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the two countries' peoples have been steadily developing and strengthening in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace. The regular meetings between the leaders of both states are making an important contribution to their consolidation.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, stressed that the successful building of socialism in the GDR is inextricably connected with its close cooperation with the Soviet Union. He spoke highly of the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and pointed out that they show the peoples of the world the road to preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Taking part in the meeting were: G. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders, and representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations.

SOVIET TV INTERVIEWS AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT

LD272040 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- "I am perfectly satisfied with the results of our official visit," Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, declared speaking on Soviet television today. "The talks were sincere and friendly. They enabled us to know the view of the Soviet leadership on problems worrying the world. They also provided a good opportunity for exchanging opinions on Austrian-Soviet relations. This, I believe, is very useful."

"It was also very important for me to ascertain that relations between the Soviet Union and Austria, which have steadily developed since 1955, are of a friendly nature," he said.

"There are very many seats of tension in the world today," the Austrian president went on, "and tension can best be defused when states seek mutual understanding and trust and when peoples have sincere feelings towards each other. It is precisely this that distinguishes links between the Soviet Union and Austria. I am convinced that good Austrian-Soviet relations, which have come to exist despite the differences in the social systems, can well serve as an example for other states."

"I see the future of our relations as also being good, for they have developed in a most favourable way in the most different periods -- and since 1955 there were periods of tension and there were periods of detente in Europe and the world -- over all those 27 years," Rudolf Kirchschlaeger emphasised.

"I believe that the established course will continue successfully to develop, all the more so as there are prerequisites for this. Our economic relations and our cultural exchanges are developing."

"I am convinced that in the future our political talks will be distinguished by the same mutual trust and the same sincerity."

The Austrian president concluded by saying: "I convey heartfelt greetings from the Austrian people to all the peoples of the Soviet Union and at the same time express a feeling of great respect and friendship which we in Austria entertain toward you."

COMMUNIQUE ON MARCHAIS-BERLINGUER TALKS NOTED

LD262224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] A communique on the results of the meeting of delegations of the French Communist party led by Georges Marchais and the Italian Communist Party led by Enrico Berlinguer has been published in Paris. There was an exchange of views on questions concerning relations between the countries and on the main aspects of the international situation. Great attention was paid to the task of struggling to preserve peace and detente. Without concealing differences of opinion and some divergencies in their assessments both parties agreed to continue cooperating for the sake of common goals such as peace, democracy and socialism.

SOVIET-FRENCH COMMISSION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD270010 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 May, TASS -- Soviet-French ties in science, technology and economy are developing successfully said Dzhermen Gvishiani, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. Their further development will undoubtedly be promoted by the results of the 19th session of the Soviet French "small" commission on scientific, technological and economic cooperation that ended here today.

The participants in the session discussed a wide range of questions connected with the deepening of bilateral business relations in practically all spheres. Dzhermen Gvishiani emphasized particularly the successful implementation of the ten-year program of the deepening of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology (1973).

He reported that the decision to prepare within this year a draft of the new such agreement had been adopted at the session.

Alongside other questions much attention was paid to the prospects of the widening of ties between Soviet and French organizations and firms in agriculture and in related industries. An exhibition of French firms specializing in those branches is planned to be held in the USSR next autumn.

Jean-Claude Paye, the head of the French delegation, said he agrees completely with the assessment of the commission's work made by Dzhermen Gvishiani. "I would like to commend again the open and constructive atmosphere in which the session was held", he said.

The implementation of nine inter-governmental agreements, as well as the activity of mixed working groups were recognized satisfactory on the whole. "But there exist untapped possibilities for intensifying joint work", Jean-Claude Paye said.

It was pointed out at the session that the volume of trade between the two countries in 1981 will increase by 12 percent as compared with the previous year.

Jean-Claude Paye expressed confidence that the results of the session will promote the deepening of mutual understanding between the two countries.

SOVIET-FRENCH ECONOMIC RELATIONS ASSESSED

LD280832 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 27 May 82

[Vladimir Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] The 19th session of the joint Soviet-French Commission for Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation, the so-called small commission, has concluded its proceedings in Moscow. The session was held in a constructive atmosphere and produced positive results, and confirmed both the determination of the USSR and France to deepen economic development cooperation, and the interest of Paris and Moscow in implementing the tasks laid down in intergovernmental agreements and the long-term program of deepening scientific, technical, and economic and industrial cooperation, writes our observer Vladimir Dmitriyev.

The commission noted with satisfaction that in 1981 the volume of Soviet-French trade -- totalling FR28.4 billion -- increased by nearly 12 percent compared with 1980. It is true that this trade is not perfectly balanced. French exports to the USSR amount to FR10 billion while imports amount to FR18.4 billion. For a long time French exports have been higher than those of the USSR, and for 2 years now, a deficit has developed in the French balance of trade with the Soviet Union. In view of this, the commission agreed that it is necessary to take measures to ensure that trade between the two countries becomes more balanced.

The small commission declared itself satisfied with the development of cooperation in the fields of medicine, environmental protection, chemicals, energy and agriculture.

Soviet-French cooperation results are particularly spectacular in space research for peaceful purposes. Mixed teams are completing preparations for a flight scheduled to take place on 24 June. The 19th session of the small commission expressed the conviction that the common joint space flight will constitute an important landmark in the scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

The results of Soviet-French cooperation are even more marked in view of the fact that they were achieved during a critical period of international relations.

In this context, Washington is exerting strong pressure on France to reduce its trade with the USSR and to abandon the Soviet-France gas-pipes deal, while in France there are influential forces actively supporting Washington's pretensions. They are continuing, in particular, to speculate on the country's alleged increased energy dependence on the USSR. However, as has been demonstrated by responsible officials and French specialists, the share taken by Soviet natural gas in the French energy balance will remain at the same level in view of a reduction in oil deliveries. In addition, France will not pay for Siberian gas in dollars but in francs, and disorderly fluctuations in American exchange rates will therefore have no repercussions on this contract. On the other hand, there are those who assert that the gas-pipes deal will enable France to obtain another means of putting pressure on Moscow. Intentions of this kind are not likely to favor the development of mutually advantageous relations. The USSR has never accepted and will not accept any attempt to use trade as an instrument of political pressure.

If Soviet-French economic and commercial relations have reached their present fairly high level, it is thanks to the [words indistinct] reciprocal interests, their relationship as equal and honest partners. This is the only foundation which will enable these relations to develop. This realistic approach manifested itself during the proceedings of the 19th session of the "small" commission which has just been held in Moscow.

NOVOYE VREMYA DENIES THREAT TO W. EUROPE

LD272012 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- "To believe the U.S. secretary of state, nothing destabilizes NATO in a greater measure than a 'Soviet military threat'. But far from everybody shares this view," the Soviet magazine NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says in its May 28 issue in a comment on differences in NATO. "West German Chancellor Schmidt said on many occasions, and his view is shared by many, that nothing is more dangerous to NATO and the Western world in general than the economic crisis. The Soviet Union does not make this crisis go any deeper. On the contrary, the development of trade and economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries helps in a certain measure some states to cushion the blows dealt to them by the adverse economic situation. Realistically minded politicians are aware of the important place business cooperation holds in the overall package of East-West relations. Its significance also lies in the fact that the economic cooperation contributes to the growth of trust and mutual understanding and, consequently, the strengthening of peace. Therefore, those who are going to toughen economic and credit policy with regard to the USSR and its allies, should think good over their moves once again: Aren't they cutting the ground from under their own feet?"

"It is this that Washington, irritated by the fact that it has failed to wreck the trans-European gas-pipes deal, is pressing for," the NEW TIMES says.

It is not the Soviet Union that is maintaining economic policy which is described in Europe as "ruinous" and "aggressive." It is not the USSR that is raising its bank rates which are hitting the West European countries hard. It is not the USSR that is waging exhausting trade war against the Western part of the old world. Nor is it the Soviet Union that is exporting inflation there, as the United States is doing.

And it is by no means the Soviet Union that is fostering in Europe "a feeling of insecurity," should one use the expression used by Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen. The trouble is, the article emphasises, that the White House "prefers to make others -- those who are believed to be a potential enemy and those who are called the closest friends -- face insecurity and risks. It is precisely these calculations that underlie the strategic doctrine of a 'limited nuclear war' in Europe."

JALLUD 'SHORT WORKING VISIT' TO MOSCOW CONTINUES

Tikhonov Receives Jallud

LD271712 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 'Abd as-Salam Jallud now staying in the Soviet Union on a short working visit.

Directions of future development of Soviet-Libyan relations were discussed during the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere. There was an exchange of opinions on a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Profound conviction was expressed that the implementation of the arrangements reached in 1981 during the talks in Moscow between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi promoted further widening and deepening of versatile relations between the USSR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The mutual striving to continue strengthening friendship and cooperation that were established between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriya in the interests of the peoples of both countries for the purpose of stepping up the struggle for peace, security and equal cooperation among countries was confirmed during the conversation.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriya courageously opposing gross political, economic and military pressure of imperialism and local reaction.

The tireless efforts of the Soviet leadership to consolidate international peace and security, to decrease the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war were highly assessed on behalf of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Brezhnev Meets Jallud

LD271718 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev today received in the Kremlin 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who is in Moscow on a business visit.

'Abd as-Salam Jallud presented to Leonid Brezhnev a message from the leader of the Libyan Revolution Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi concerning questions of Soviet-Libyan relations and also a number of problems of the present international situation.

Views on questions of mutual interest were exchanged during the friendly conversation taking part in which was member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. The mutual striving of the two sides to expand and deepen bilateral cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and Libyan peoples and strengthening peace and international security was expressed.

Ustinov Meeting With Jallud

LD272102 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister today met 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Talks were held on questions of mutual interest. These were attended by Comrade Skachkov; Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; and Chief Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, commander-in-chief of the air forces.

Luncheon for Jallud

LD271844 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 27 May 82

[Excerpt] The Soviet Government today held a luncheon in honor of the Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud. Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke during the luncheon. He said that cooperation between the USSR and Libya is not directed against anyone. Both countries are unifying their efforts for peaceful purposes as there is no task as important as that of defending peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Tikhonov affirmed solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle against attempts by U.S. imperialism to prevent the Libyans from pursuing an independent line in their domestic and foreign policies.

Also today, USSR Minister of Defense Dimitriy Ustinov met with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

Dinner For Jallud

LD272010 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS -- The government of the USSR today gave in the Kremlin a dinner in honour of member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

Speaking at the dinner, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov pointed out that the USSR and Libya are going along the road of fruitful, equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation. "We see the firm basis of our relations in the community of goals of both countries in the anti-imperialist struggle, in the noble cause of the defence of freedom and independence of peoples," he said. "Our cooperation with Libya in any sphere promotes ultimately precisely these lofty goals and we shall continue doing all we can so that it should be developing on an upward trend. Our cooperation is not directed against anyone at all. We are pooling our efforts in peaceful purposes for there is no task at present of greater importance than that of upholding peace, averting nuclear catastrophe. Every country can and must contribute to the solution of this task."

'Abd as-Salam Jallud delivered the reply speech. He emphasized the great importance of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

"The conversations with Comrade Brezhnev and with Comrade Tikhonov held in Moscow, the talks confirmed the community of our approach, our analysis of the events, our attitude to problems we face," 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said. "I wish to thank the Soviet leaders for mutual understanding and readiness to cooperate and to point out that we take great pride in this attitude. On our part we wish to develop our cooperation not only for the reason that it meets the interests of both peoples, but also for the reason that it promotes the cause of progress in the whole world. I am confident that our present visit will give a fresh impetus to the development of friendly Libyan-Soviet relations."

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS AID LIBYAN POWER PROGRAM

LD280842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2113 GMT 27 May 82

[By TASS correspondent Yu. Gerasimov]

[Text] Tripoli, 27 May (TASS) -- The 5-year plan for the development of the economy of the country for the years 1981-85 makes provision for the serious tasks of the socio-economic development of Libya. The successful fulfillment of this extensive program will be promoted by the mighty power base now being created in the country which will supply electricity to dozens of industrial enterprises being built, to agricultural projects and for the needs of the population.

A few days ago, the Libyan paper AL-FAJR AL-JADID reports, a unified power system for the south of Libya, uniting the power capacities of the regions of Sabhah, Ubari, Marzuq and Jufrah, came into service. The system comprises over 1,500 km of high-voltage power lines, 43 substations and 9 thermal power stations.

Soviet specialists are rendering assistance in establishing a base for the Libyans' national power industry. A hundred kilometers from the capital of Libya, with the cooperation of the USSR, a high voltage powerline has been built which has made it possible to unify the separate lines of the region in the single power system of Tripolitania, and ensure a steady power supply to this vast region. With the aid of Soviet specialists construction work is under way on the Sidra-al-Buryq electric power line which has a capacity of 220 kv.

A high assessment of Soviet-Libyan cooperation was given by Jum'ah al-Arbash, secretary for electrification of the General People's Committee of Libya, who pointed out that it favors the resolution of the important tasks facing the country on the road to the achievement of socio-economic independence.

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS SYRIA FOR HOME

LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 27 May, TASS -- The Soviet Government delegation led by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left for home today at the end of talks in the Syrian capital. During the visit, I.V. Arkhipov had meetings with President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic and Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and conferred with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria. A number of agreements were signed which provide for further mutually beneficial cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Before his departure, I.V. Arkhipov made a statement for the press expressing his satisfaction with the results of the talks in Damascus and the confidence that they will contribute to stronger relations between the two friendly countries. The talks, he said, were fruitful and confirmed the identity of the sides' views on questions of the Middle East settlement and a number of other international problems.

BRUTENTS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOROCCO

PM271011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International department, returned to Moscow 23 May from a trip to Morocco at the invitation of the Party of Progress and Socialism [PPS] leadership.

The delegation was seen off at Casablanca airport by Ali Yata, PPS secretary general, and other members of the party leadership. The sendoff party also included Ye.V. Nersesov, USSR ambassador to Morocco.

Meets With PPS Politburo

PM251507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 82 p 4

[Text] Rabat, 18 May, TASS -- The delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International department, continues its visit to Morocco.

A friendly meeting was held at the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism (PPS) Central Committee Politburo. During the conversation the sides exchanged views on topical problems of the international situation and questions of the further development of relations between the CPSU and PPS.

PPS Secretary General 'Ali Yata told the Soviet delegation of PPS activity to create a broad front of democratic and progressive forces in the country and its struggle to satisfy the Moroccan working people's basic rights.

The Soviet party delegation talked about the activity of the CPSU and Soviet state in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people's efforts to implement the peace program for the eighties and the peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and about the Soviet people's preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

MOROCCO TO PUT BASES AT DISPOSAL OF RDF

LD280842 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, 28 May, TASS -- The United States and Morocco have signed an agreement in accordance with which Morocco will put at the disposal of the United States its military bases in case of "an emergency situation" in the Middle East. The agreement will give the United States a possibility to use Moroccan bases in transferring its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force to any area of the Middle East. The United States will participate in the modernization of bases and will possibly keep American technical personnel at the bases.

The United States promised to increase military aid to Morocco in exchange for the right to use its military bases. It is planned to broaden deliveries of planes and helicopters, tanks, armoured carriers, anti-aircraft missiles.

AL-QABAS INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET EXPERTS CONTINUES

GF271858 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 27 May 82 p 15

[Part four of roundtable panel discussion between Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS and Soviet experts in Arab and international affairs; interview with Gennadiy Chufrin, head of the Southeast Asian Countries Department of the Oriental Institute, affiliated with the Academy of Sciences, and Ruben Andreasyan, doctor of geographic sciences, in Moscow; date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-QABAS: Dr Rockefeller, chairman of the international consultative committee for the Chase Manhattan Bank, has called for a "Yalta oil conference" to discuss a better distribution of oilfields between the United States and the Soviet Union. What is your viewpoint on this question?

Andreasyan: The suggestion of this American oil millionaire and banker is either thoughtless and inconsiderate, or provocative. In any event, the idea of "distribution" of oilfields is totally unacceptable for the Soviet Union, not to mention the developing countries that own the oil resources.

The Soviet Union does not aspire to the fortunes of others. Our country's relations with other countries are established on democratic principles of justice, equality, mutual benefit and noninterference in the domestic affairs of our partners. The Soviet Union develops its economic cooperation with liberated countries without demanding military bases, privileges, profit shares or participation in the administration of establishments founded by Soviet economic and technical contributions. We do not need the mineral resources of others, including oil and gas. Nature did not withhold natural energy resources from us.

In 1977, the CIA issued a special report proving that the Soviet Union will suffer from an oil shortage and will start to import oil from the Gulf Region. According to this report, this shortage will compel the Russians to attempt to conquer the Arab and Iranian oilfields. With this calumny not only did the CIA try to destroy Arab-Soviet friendship, it also tried to make the Arabs believe that they will not find protection and defense from anyone but the United States.

Under the cover of this particular fable, President Carter moved the U.S. fleet toward the coasts of the Arab Gulf, considering this region to be "of vital importance" for the United States. In May 1981, under the pressure of irrefutable facts, the CIA had to admit that its assessments of the prospects of Soviet oil drilling were incorrect.

Of course, the Soviet Union and the EEC member countries are able to buy a considerable amount of oil from the Middle East, and North Africa as well, as payment for the costs of establishing various projects and exporting technology and merchandise to oil-producing countries. More likely, the socialist European countries too will buy Arab and Iranian oil in the future.

AL-QABAS: Some advisers to President Reagan talk about the "Chinese card." Do you think the Reagan administration intends to effectively participate in building up the Chinese military potency, and what is your stand on the issue?

Chufrin: The development of U.S.-Chinese relations constitutes one of the most significant trends of the U.S. foreign policy, particularly since the process of rapprochement between the United States and China started under the Nixon Administration and effectively continued under Presidents Ford, Carter, and currently, Reagan.

It is well-known to the world now that the United States sees that the key objective of rapprochement with China is to bolster and promote Beijing's anti-Soviet foreign policy by using the notorious "Chinese card" in the Soviet-U.S. relations. However, the United States, whether it likes it or not, overlooks the fact that China is not the least bit negative about the Chinese-U.S. rapprochement. China effectively seeks to use this process to achieve its strategic interests. In that sense, when China successfully convinces the United States that China's first enemy is the Soviet Union, that it does not intend to annex Taiwan by force, and that in addition, it will proceed to pressure Vietnam in Southeast Asia, then the Beijing leaders look forward to modernizing and rebuilding their military forces with the help of the United States. What the Americans like most is that Beijing is ready -- as was announced to members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee during their visit to China in 1979 -- in return for acquisition of U.S. espionage electronic stations to be installed along the Soviet-Chinese border, to provide the United States with the information collected by these stations. Actually, the modernization of the Chinese Armed Forces worries the Soviet Union. But, we must not forget that the growth of Chinese military power not only constitutes a danger for the Soviet Union, it also constitutes an incomparable military danger to the other countries bordering China, which are weaker than the Soviet Union. It is well-known that China adopts a hegemonistic policy toward its neighbors, and it does not hesitate to use force to achieve its goals. It is enough to remember that China has been responsible for 19 out of 30 military disputes which have broken out in Asia since World War II. Therefore, as the United States and its leaders rear China, they actually help it to execute its hegemonistic policy. With this, they not only threaten the security of the Soviet Union, they also threaten a number of other Asian countries. The tangible evidence of the effect of this U.S.-China rapprochement on the international situation is the current situation in South Asia. The U.S. and Chinese interests in this region coincide to a great extent.

They have a common interest in escalating the dispute along the Thai-Cambodian border and exerting efforts to make the policy of the members of the ASEAN organization adopt a constant anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam policy. Yet the goals of Beijing are not confined to that because China does not only want to reinforce its influence in this region, it also wants to act through setting obstacles or through completely obstructing the normalization of relations among the ASEAN countries and the communist countries in Indochina in order to ultimately convert Southeast Asia into a region completely under the Chinese influence. Since Vietnam -- whose military forces defeated the Chinese aggressors in 1979 -- is a strong obstacle in the way of execution of these plans, Beijing is seriously trying to change the balance of military power in Southeast Asia in its favor, so as to become the decisive factor in this region of Asia.

Undoubtedly, increasing the Chinese military capability through the United States will only encourage the hegemonistic policies of Beijing and destabilize the political situation in Asia. In other words, Washington's use of the "Chinese card" in U.S.-Soviet relations may result in, or may have already resulted in, an easy position for the dangerous Chinese expansionist plans.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. SEEKS 'DIVIDENDS' FROM GULF WAR

PM201029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Vladimirov "International Commentary": "Beneficiaries of the Conflict"]

[Text] The Iraqi-Iranian war is into its 20th month. After the Iraqi forces had managed to penetrate deep into Iranian territory in the initial months of the conflict, for a long time the armed actions were limited and positional. The relative stability of the front was disturbed at the end of March when Iranian Armed Forces mounted a major offensive in the vicinity of the cities of Dezful and Shush, pushing the Iraqi army back nearer to the border. Bloody battles broke out. Both sides sustained heavy losses. In the course of the armed conflict tens of thousands of people have been killed or wounded. Material losses amount to many billions of dollars.

Good offices missions from the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Islamic Conference organization have already been to Baghdad and Tehran. But so far their efforts to stop the bloodshed have been unsuccessful.

It can be seen from press reports that Iran's terms demand "unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from occupied Iranian territories, compensation for damage caused by the war" and also granting the opportunity for all refugees to return home. The same sources report that the Iraqi leadership states that it "advocates a peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of recognition of Iraq's legitimate national rights to its territory and waters and noninterference in its internal affairs."

Each day of fighting brings new suffering and further losses for both countries' economies. A devastating war is in neither Iraq's nor Iran's interests. Possessing considerable economic potential and wielding political weight in the Near and Middle East and occupying anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist positions in international affairs, Iran and Iraq have been compelled to mobilize considerable resources in their efforts to drain one another.

But who stands to gain from all this? This question is answered by the specific policy of the imperialist forces in the zone of national liberation movement, in particular the Persian Gulf region. This region was selected a long time ago as one of the main targets of neocolonialist aspirations. The very rich oilfields are attracting the attention of the major imperialist monopolies.

Having adopted the colonialists' "divide and rule" methods, imperialism is making wide use of them today to implement hegemonist plans. The idea is not new. It is to cause neighbors to clash and to provoke and use conflicts as grounds for interference in order to "control the situation" and ultimately establish dominion over the countries and peoples. The same principle is followed by today's colonialists. They resort to these tactics whenever disputes break out between independent developing countries over unresolved territorial problems deliberately bequeathed to them by the old, traditional colonialism.

A striking example of this is the long-standing quarrel, which has its roots in the distant past, between Iraq and Iran over the position of the border and over the status of some islands in the Persian Gulf. Of course, the oil trusts active in the Near East have never tried to promote the prompt elimination of such disagreements by peaceful means. But there has been no lack of behind the scenes incitement and deliberate fueling of tension and passions. This was particularly apparent following the anti-shah revolution in Iran.

The United States is seeking to draw considerable dividends from the conflict on the shores of the Persian Gulf. The war gave it a new pretext justifying militarist preparations in the Near East and in the Indian Ocean. Speculating on the acute crisis situation, the United States is trying to deepen the split among the Arabs and distract their attention from the consequences of the Camp David deal and from the struggle against the brazen Zionist aggressor; it is insinuating into the minds of the Arab peoples the idea of the "Iranian threat" in the hope of accelerating the formation of a pro-Western alliance in the Near East on the basis of so-called "strategic consensus."

Imperialism is also using the Iran-Iraq war in an attempt to drive a wedge between the countries involved and the Soviet Union. It falsely accuses the Soviet Union of mythical intentions to "get its hands on" Near East oil. One is amazed that these absurdities, concocted in the kitchen of imperialist propaganda, are sometimes taken up by certain circles in Islamic states.

It is worth recalling in this connection the 26th CPSU Congress' description of the Iran-Iraq conflict as a senseless war which benefits imperialism alone. Strictly and unswervingly advocating noninterference in the armed conflict, the Soviet Union wants to see an immediate cessation of the war and a political settlement.

Speaking in the Kremlin recently, L.I. Brezhnev gave the following description of the Soviet position vis-a-vis conflict situations and crisis complications wherever they occur: "The Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of the principled policy of eliminating existing and preventing new hotbeds of tension, not allowing interference in the internal affairs of the states and peoples and settling disputes by peaceful means, at the negotiating table." These words express, of course, the essence of the USSR's approach to the Iran-Iraq conflict.

IRAN'S SOLIDARITY WITH ARAB FRONT PRAISED

NC271923 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 May 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which has been active for 5 years and which unites progressive Arab countries, plays an important role in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and in supporting the liberation struggles of all nations of the region. This is why the shah's regime was the full-fledged enemy of all the participants in this front and persistently participated with the imperialists and Zionist Israel in subversive and military acts against these countries. This antipeople policy that the shah pursued was one of the reasons for this regime's downfall.

The participants in the Arabs' Steadfastness and Confrontation Front fully supported Iran's antimonarchy revolution and jointly protested the efforts by the imperialists and the Zionists to suppress this revolution. The participants in the steadfastness front announced in reply to the siege that was imposed on the Islamic Republic that they support Iran's revolution and the Muslim people of Iran in their struggles to defend peace, independence and national sovereignty; in their right to exercise sovereignty on natural resources; and toward a liberation from the bonds of imperialist domination which the United States intends to reimpose on them.

The consolidation of Iran's friendly relations with the participants in the Arabs' steadfastness front is an important element which helps Iran confront U.S. imperialism. Reaction's efforts to weaken the bases of this solidarity are futile.

In a statement issued on the Algiers conference of the participants in the steadfastness front, the Iranian Foreign Ministry strongly condemned the aggressive acts committed by U.S. imperialism and its ally, Israel, and emphasized that, as before, the Islamic Republic will be the most decisive and firm ally of the Arabs in their struggle against the Zionist enemy. Firm determination to foil the plans of the United States and the Zionists on the formation of a military and strategic pact under U.S. leadership in the Near East unites Iran with the progressive Arab countries, all of which are doing their best to uproot the imperialists' military presence in the region and to keep U.S. bases out of the region. In their communique at the end of the conference, the participants in the Arab's steadfastness front have called on a struggle toward this end and have stressed their friendly feelings for the Islamic revolution and that relations with it should be consolidated.

The results of the Algiers conference is a manifestation of the increasing anti-imperialist solidarity between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the progressive Arab countries that participate in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

IRANIAN FORCES MOVE AGAINST MOJAHEDIN, KURDS

PM271603 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 May 82 p 3

[Text] Tehran, 24 May, (TASS)-- According to the Tehran newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Islamic Revolutionary Guards have mounted an operation to eliminate several hideouts of the Mojahedin-e Khalq antigovernment organization. Some 50 people were arrested.

Hostilities between armed Kurdish rebel detachments and subunits of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps are continuing in Iranian Kordestan. The radio has reported that on 22 May government forces "cleared" of rebels the region between Sardasht and Piranshahr. A rebel military base was destroyed in the environs of Mehabad; 15 Kurds were arrested and many were killed.

MARITIME DELEGATION IN IRAN FOR CONFERENCE

NC280732 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Reports received from Iran state that yesterday in Tehran the 13th annual conference on shipping and harbor affairs and maritime transportation opened with the participation of the director of the ports and navigation organization of Iran and representatives of the Soviet Maritime Fleet Administration. In this conference, which is alternately held once a year in Tehran and Moscow, matters pertaining to maritime transportation between the Caspian Sea ports were discussed.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATIONS TO GUINEA'S TOURE

LD272212 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. In it he conveyed sincere congratulations on Toure's election to the high post of president of the country and on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Democratic Party of Guinea.

In his reply telegram, Sekou Toure expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and sent personal best wishes for Leonid Brezhnev as well as wishes for the progress of the friendly Soviet people.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM BREZHNEV

AB251518 Luanda ANGOP in French 1408 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 25 May (ANGOP) -- Today, Tuesday, CPSU Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev sent a congratulatory message to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor party and of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of 25 May being observed as the African Liberation Day.

In his message, President Brezhnev expresses satisfaction with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] and he also condemns international imperialism which is using South Africa's racist regime in order to perpetrate military and subversive activities against the sovereign states of southern Africa.

The Soviet Union holds that African countries have the right to freely determine their policies of development, the message states, which praises the part played by African countries within the nonaligned movement and the United Nations. In conclusion, the message stresses the need for unity among peaceloving countries in order to eliminate the danger of war threatening mankind.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

AB261136 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 26 May (NAN) -- The Soviet president, Leonid Brezhnev, has reiterated his country's commitment to the liberation of the African continent from colonialism.

In a message released in Lagos yesterday on the occasion of "African Liberation Day," the Soviet leader condemned the "imperialists" who, he said, were openly using South Africa to commit acts of subversion against independent African states. He said that under various pretexts, attempts to drive a wedge between African countries were increasing and that the imperialists were flouting UN decisions on granting independence to Namibia and were making attempts to perpetrate racism in Namibia.

"We have given and will continue to give the necessary support to the just struggle of the people of Namibia headed by SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], the true representative of the Namibian people," Mr Brezhnev said. The Soviet leader said that his country also supported African countries in their just struggle to achieve economic independence and genuine equality in international economic relations.

On the significance of "African Liberation Day," Mr Brezhnev noted that it was marked by all those who treasured the ideals of freedom, independence and peace, adding that the heroic efforts and sacrifice of Africans in the struggle to liquidate colonial domination would not be in vain.

"The active participation of African countries in the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament will be of much importance in this connection," he concluded.

ANGOLA DEFENSE MINISTRY ON S. AFRICAN ATTACKS

LD171110 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 17 May, TASS -- As is reported in a statement of the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola, which has been distributed here, on May 14 South Africa's war planes bombed an electric power station in the area of Cassinga, 300 kilometres from the frontier with Namibia. 7 persons -- four children and three women were killed in the raid. A considerable material damage was inflicted. On May 15 a group of six Mirage planes bombed the positions of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] in the area of Cubango, and tried to attack the Jambo airport. The enemy attack was beaten off. On Sunday, May 16, nine South African Mirage planes bombed FAPLA positions in the area of Cahama. Six FAPLA servicemen were killed and 14 wounded in the raid.

The Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola reports that troops of the Republic of South Africa continue controlling part of the Angolan province of Cunene, and moving new forces and equipment to the Angolan frontier.

The Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola stresses that South Africa's war planes has lately sharply increased the number of reconnaissance flights over the Angolan territory up to 300 kilometres deep into the country.

The statement stresses that the Pretoria authorities openly threaten Angola: "Since Angola renders support to SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization], the Republic of South Africa intends to declare an undisguised war upon it." Thereby, the racists are trying to justify their criminal actions against the Angolan population, the document stresses. The threats of the Pretoria authorities reaffirm the fact of preparations for a new aggression against Angola, notes the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola draws attention to the world public to political blackmail and the policy from the position of strength, which are demonstrated by the racist regime, and points out that such actions might be detrimental to the process of attainment of Namibia's independence.

PRAVDA VIEWS WORLD BANK REPORT ON AFRICA

PM171315 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 May publishes on page 6 a 1,500-word report by correspondent A. Serbin datelined Addis Ababa, May, under the heading "'Economic Recommendations' or a Political Conspiracy? The West and the Development of African Countries." Outlining the problems of "economic liberation" for African countries, Serbin extols the virtues of the 20-year plan adopted by the OAU in Lagos 2 years ago for Africa's economic development and then examines the recommendations of a report published last year by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The World Bank report, he states, "emphasizes the difficulties of the state sector" and attacks the "regulating role of the state in the economy" of African countries. The article goes on to state that the report sets African countries an ultimatum: "Change your policy of defending national economies, and only then (!) will you obtain the 'right' to aid" from the West. Serbin describes the World Bank report as a "political conspiracy against Africa, aimed at strengthening the positions of neocolonialism there," and concludes by reporting the resolution adopted on the report by the February OAU Council of Ministers session, which describes it as "incompatible with the tasks, principle and main aims of the Lagos plan."

'SUMMARY' OF FOOD PROGRAM FOR PERIOD UP TO 1990

LD271100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 27 May 82

["Summary" of the food program for the USSR up to 1990, approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum on 24 May]

[Text] The Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, achieved outstanding successes in the creation of the material and technical base of communism. Our country now has highly-developed production forces, powerful and advanced industry, and a large-scale, highly-mechanized agriculture. A society of developed socialism has been built in the USSR. The successes which were achieved vividly and convincingly reveal the great advantages and enormous potential of the socialist system. The attention of the party and the Soviet state was and continues to be focused on concern for man and for creating more and more favorable conditions for the all-round and harmonious development of his personality.

Major measures in that sphere were implemented over the past three 5-year periods. Wages and salaries almost doubled. Payments and benefits received by the population out of social consumption funds increased 2.8 times. Real per capita incomes doubled. More than 160 million Soviet people improved their housing conditions; education, culture, health care and consumer services to the population were given further development. The Soviet people have broad social, economic and political rights: the right to work, to rest, to housing, free education and medical care. They take an active part in managing the affairs of society and the state. The rights of Soviet citizens are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution. The improvement in the standard of living of Soviet people is based on their conscientious toil which ensures the constant growth of the country's economy. Over the past three 5-year periods alone, the basic production funds of the national economy increased 3.2 times; the national income increased 2.4 times; the volumes of industrial and agricultural output grew dynamically; and the rate of scientific and technical progress accelerated. The economic, scientific and technical potential of the country which has now been created enables new, large-scale tasks of communist construction to be solved successfully.

The 26th CPSU Congress, while putting forward a broad program for social development and improving the welfare of the people, brought to the forefront the task of improving the supply of foodstuffs to the population. On the initiative of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a food program was drawn up for the USSR up to 1990 to solve this task, which is one of the most important component parts of the party's economic strategy for the next decade.

The Main Results and Tasks of Development of the Agroindustrial Complex

The Communist Party, in consistently implementing the agrarian policy drawn up at the historic March 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum and developed at subsequent plenums and at 23d and 26th CPSU Congresses, did a great deal of work to provide an upsurge in agricultural production. Based on the foundation of improving the country's economic efficiency, the material and technical base of the agroindustrial complex was considerably strengthened. The level of equipment and machinery supplied to agriculture was substantially improved. The machine and tractor pool was qualitatively renovated. The level of mechanization in plant-growing and livestock breeding rose, and labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhoses grew. The chemicalization and improvement of land was given accelerated development. Supplies of mineral fertilizers to agriculture over the past 15 years have trebled, and the area of irrigated and drained lands increased 1.7 times.

Specialized livestock breeding complexes with industrial production technology and large-scale poultry farms are being put into operation, and highly efficient interfarm and agroindustrial enterprises and associations are being developed. New industries serving agriculture were created: machine-building for livestock breeding and fodder production; the rural construction industry; and compound feed and microbiological industry. Agricultural machine-building was given further development, and the production capacities of sectors involved in the procurement, storage and processing of agriculture produce increased.

Over the past 15 years the basic production funds of food sectors of industry increased 2.7 times. The latest scientific achievements are being actively introduced in practice on sovkhozes and kolkhozes: soil-protection systems of cultivation, highly-productive crop varieties and hybrids, and progressive production technologies and forms of labor organization are being used more and more widely. Substantial, positive changes took place in the provision of cadres for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. One million, eight-hundred thousand specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and almost 4.5 million tractor drivers, machine operators and truck drivers are working on farms, and the number of highly-qualified workers in other mass professions has increased.

Much was done to improve social and everyday living conditions in rural areas. In 1980 the average monthly wage of manual and office workers on sovkhozes was double the level of 1965, while the wages of kolkhoz workers were 2.3 times greater. The provision of pensions for rural workers improved. During that period in rural areas a total of about 500 million square meters of housing was handed over for use; 2.6 million new child preschool places were created; and clubs and culture houses with a total capacity of 7.7 million people were built.

Despite certain difficulties due to unfavorable weather conditions over the past few years, the measures that were carried out to implement the party's agrarian policy brought about an increase in the average annual gross agricultural output during the 10th 5-year period to R124 billion, or 1.5 times more than the 5-year period preceding the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Grain production in the country increased considerably: The average annual gross grain harvest rose from 130 million tons to 205 million tons. Meat production, in slaughter weight, rose from 9.3 million tons to 14.8 million tons; milk production from 65 million tons to 93 million tons; egg production from 29 billion to 63 billion eggs. Considerable growth was achieved in fruit and vegetable output: Vegetable production increased 1.6 times; fruit and berry production increased 2.6 times; and grape production doubled. While the population increased by 35 million since 1965, all this enabled the level of consumption of foodstuffs to be raised considerably, and ensured uninterrupted supplies to the population of bread, bread rolls, macaroni products and sugar everywhere. Per capita consumption of meat and meat products increased on average by 41 percent; of milk and dairy products by 25 percent; eggs by 90 percent; and vegetables by 35 percent. The caloric value of food consumed by Soviet man corresponds to physiological norms.

Now the party sets the task by using the country's increased economic potential to ensure in the soonest possible time stable supplies of all types of food stuffs to the population, and to substantially improve the structure of nutrition of Soviet people by means of nutritionally superior products. In the 11th 5-year period it is planned, at the same time as satisfying the requirements of the population for bread, a broad range of bread rolls and macaroni products, potatoes and sugar, to fully meet the demand for such products as groats, candy, margarine, eggs and fish, and to improve supplies of meat, milk, vegetable oil, fruit and vegetables. In the 12th 5-year period it is planned to appreciably raise the consumption of meat, vegetable oil and vegetables on the basis of a further increase in production.

By the end of the 12th 5-year period the per-capita consumption of basic foodstuffs will be approximately as follows: Meat and meat products -- 70 kg; fish products -- 19 kg; milk and dairy products -- 330 to 340 kg; 260 to 266 eggs; vegetable oils -- 13.2 kg; vegetables and cucurbits -- 126 to 135 kg; fruit and berries -- 66 to 70 kg; potatoes -- 110 kg; sugar -- 45.5 kg; and bread products -- 135 kg. This is the average level of food consumption for the country as a whole; for specific regions it will take account of natural and climatic conditions, national traditions and other features.

The basic directions of implementation of the USSR food program are as follows: well-proportioned and balanced development of the agroindustrial complex; improvement in the management, planning and system of economic incentives in all sectors of the agroindustrial complex with maximum orientation of production toward achieving high end results; securing a high rate of agricultural production by consistently intensifying it, by making highly efficient use of land, by consolidating the material and technical base in every possible way, and by applying scientific achievements and front-ranking experience at an accelerated pace; improving in every possible way the use of the technical production potential of the agroindustrial complex; increasing considerably the return on capital investment and material resources; developing production specialization and concentration by expanding the links between economic units and between industries [mezkhkhozyaystvennyye i meshotraslevyye svyaz]; fighting for economies and a thrifty attitude; reducing wastage and improving the quality of agricultural output by means of widespread introduction of progressive technologies for its production, processing and storage and by organizing its transportation using specialized facilities; and further improving the social and everyday conditions of life in the countryside.

A decisive role in increasing agricultural output belongs to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The efforts of party, administrative and economic bodies must be aimed at securing a steady growth in labor productivity on all farms, at decisively improving their activity and enhancing the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhoses which run at a loss or show a poor profit. To supplement food resources, subsidiary plots belonging to enterprises and organizations should be developed wherever the appropriate conditions exist in order to meet to the maximum the office and manual workers' canteen requirements for meat, milk, vegetables and potatoes; and broad use should be made of the possibilities of the citizens' private subsidiary plots, collective orchards and market-gardens.

The food problem is both economically and politically the central problem of this decade. The guarantee of its successful solution lies in fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual plans and the plan for the 11th 5-year period as a whole. Implementation of the tasks of the USSR food program is a matter for all the people and is the foremost duty of all party, administrative and economic bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, all workers on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other enterprises in the agroindustrial complex, and of every Soviet person.

Production of Chief Types of Food and Organization of the Food Trade

Production of Grain and Grain Processing Products

The food program stresses that the accelerated and stable increase in grain production is the key problem in agriculture. The task in the next few years is to meet the country's growing requirements for high-quality grain for food and for fodder, to have the necessary state reserves of grain and grain resources for export. With the area sown to grain crops remaining stable, the chief way of increasing grain production is to achieve a universal increase in yield. Over the decade the yield of grain crops must be increased by 6 to 7 quintals, bringing it by the year 1990 to 21-22 quintals per hectare. It is planned to increase the average annual grain production in the 11th 5-year period to 238-243 million tons, and in the 12th 5-year period to 250-255 million tons.

The central committees of the communist parties and councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party, administrative and agricultural bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are asked:

To implement the measures necessary for increasing grain yields and gross harvests, for improving grain quality and reducing its losses;

To achieve a steady growth in gross harvests of hard and strong varieties of high-quality wheat grain on farms of the Kazakh SSR, the North Caucasus, the Volga area, the steppe areas of the Urals and Siberia and southern areas of the Ukrainian SSR;

To ensure a stable growth in the production of winter rye grain in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Volga area, the Polesye area of the Ukraine, in the Belorussian SSR and the Baltic republics;

To increase the gross harvests of brewing varieties of barley in all the areas of its commercial [tovarnyy] production;

To raise the yield and gross harvests of millet and buckwheat, and above all on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central-Chernozem Region and the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Volga Region, the south Urals, West Siberia Region, the Ukrainian SSR and the Kazakh SSR;

In order to increase fodder grain resources, together with a buildup in production of barley and oats, to utilize more fully the great possibilities of corn, and to provide a gross corn grain harvest of at least 17 million tons in 1985 and 20 million tons in 1990;

To implement measures for the further specialization and concentration of corn grain production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukrainians SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the North Caucasus, the lower Volga area, the south of the Central-Chernozem Region of the RSFSR, the Kazakh SSR and the Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics;

To introduce industrial technology for cultivating and harvesting this crop on the entire area on which it is sown;

To ensure in 1985 pulse crop production amounting to 12-14 million tons, and 18-20 million tons in 1990;

To increase considerably the gross harvests of these crops in the Volga Region, the Central-Chernozem and central areas of the RSFSR, in the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR and the Kazakh SSR;

To ensure, on the basis of specific natural and economic conditions, the introduction and mastery of scientifically substantiated systems of land cultivation;

To carry out in the 11th 5-Year Plan the transfer of grain-crop seed-growing to an industrial basis;

To accelerate the introduction into production of new, highly productive varieties and hybrids, and to establish sufficiently large grain and pulse crop seed stocks, both those held in reserve as insurance and those carried over from one year to the next.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the councils of ministers of the union republics are charged with increasing provision of mineral fertilizers for grain crops in 1985 by at least 1.7 times compared with 1980, and in 1990, to double it;

To channel the growth in fertilizer resources principally to zones which provide the greatest increases in commercial [tovarnyy] grain harvests.

While augmenting grain production with all the means at our disposal, it is necessary to display constant concern for the economical and thrifty use of food and fodder grain, bread and grain products. The program fixes targets for the production of flour from grain crops drawn from state resources, of groats and of pasta products.

Production of Stockbreeding Products

The task is being set to bring the average annual meat production to 17-17.5 million tons, dressed weight, in the 11th 5-Year Plan, and to 20-20.5 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan, milk production to 97-99 million tons and 104-106 million tons, respectively, and egg production to 72 billion and 78-79 billion, respectively. The program stresses that the central committees of the communist parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, local party, administrative and agricultural bodies, and kolkhozes and sovkhoses, while displaying concern for the growth and safe-keeping of their herds and flocks, must ensure a transfer to intensive methods of stockbreeding, achieve a significant increase in the yield of all types of livestock and fowl, and consolidate livestock farms and complexes with qualified personnel. It is necessary to raise the level of pedigree breeding work, to extend the network of pedigree farms, to make efficient use of the resources of pedigree animals, to improve reproduction of herds, to increase veterinary and prophylactic measures leading to a cut in disease and loss of livestock and fowls, and to expand and strengthen the material base of the state veterinary service, as well as of enterprises producing biological compounds.

The basis for increasing meat resources should be the accelerated growth of beef production. Carcass weight beef production is to be increased to no less than 7.8 million tons in 1985 and to 9.5 million tons in 1990. The consistent transition of cattle rearing and fattening on sovkhoses and kolkhozes and in interfarm enterprises to an industrial basis is to be continued, with fodder being supplied mainly by means of its production on the farms. Fattening times are to be reduced. The marketing of young cattle with high weight standards -- not less than 400-500 kg -- is to be sought. Feeding and fattening of cattle is to be done predominantly with the use of green, coarse and succulent fodders and also with byproducts of the food industry. Work is to be stepped up on the development of the meat-cattle rearing industry in regions which have the necessary pasture lands and possibilities for creating intensive fodder production on improved land.

More attention is to be devoted to the further development of pig farming as the most rapidly maturing branch of stockfarming. Carcass weight pork production of no less than 6.5 million tons in 1985 and 7-7.3 million tons in 1990 is to be ensured, and efficiency in pig farming is to be improved. In addition to the organization of highly-intensive pig farming on industrial farms and complexes, there is to be fuller realization of the possibilities of increasing pork production on stock farms of nonspecialized sovkhoses and kolkhozes, on subsidiary agricultural holdings belonging to enterprises and organizations, and on citizens' private subsidiary holdings.

On each sovkhos and kolkhoz where the appropriate conditions exist there should be enough pig farming units to satisfy the meat requirements of the farms and also sales of suckling pigs to the population.

More efficient use is to be made of the possibilities of steppe, forest steppe, semidesert and mountainous regions of the country for increasing mutton production. Its production is to be brought up to no less than 1 million tons carcass weight in 1985 and to 1.2-1.3 million tons in 1990. Measures are to be taken to increase the numbers of Romanovskaya, Tsigayevskaya and other meat and wool breeds of sheep in their traditional breeding areas. In zones of intensive sheep farming, the transfer of sheep farming to an industrial basis is to be consistently implemented.

Poultry meat production of no less than 2.6 million tons dead weight in 1985 and 3.4-3.6 million tons in 1990 is to be ensured. Construction of new, and reconstruction of existing broiler poultry factory farms is to be accelerated. Additional specialized farms producing turkey, duck and goose meat are to be created. Production of rabbit meat is to be increased. The work of voluntary rabbit-breeding associations is to be improved and the population's demand for pedigree rabbits is to be more fully met.

Measures are to be taken to increase meat resources by means of developing horse and reindeer breeding.

The Main Trend in Increasing Production of Milk and Dairy Products, in Increasing the Productivity of Cows

The task is being set to achieve by 1990 a rise of 500-600 kg in the average milk yield per cow on kolkhozes and sovkhoses; to bring the average annual milk yield in areas of developed dairy farming to 4,000 kg per cow, to consistently work to transfer dairy stockbreeding onto an industrial basis, primarily by means of extending and reconstructing existing livestock farming units, and to improve the quality of milk; to improve the organization of procurements of cattle, milk and other stockbreeding products; to extend the network of procurement enterprises and points; to bring them as close to the places of production as possible; to raise the responsibility of procurement organs and enterprises for timely reception and for ensuring the safekeeping of output; to accelerate the transfer of receiving centers for cattle and milk directly back to the farms.

Taking as its starting point the envisaged volumes of production of stockbreeding products, the program establishes tasks for the output of meat and dairy products from raw materials drawn from state resources. Measures were drawn up to improve the assortment and raise the quality of meat and dairy products.

The Creation of a Durable Fodder Base for Stockbreeding

It is envisaged in the program to ensure the production of fodder in the country in 1985 to the amount of 500 million tons, and in 1990, of 540-550 million tons of fodder; in 1990 to bring the procurement of hay to 110-112 million tons, and of fodder root crops to 60-63 million tons.

The central committees of the communist parties and councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for Agricultural Machinery, the local party, administrative and agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses must implement the necessary measures for further intensifying field, meadow and pasture fodder production, for the improvement of productivity of all fodder-growing land, so that every farm fully meets the requirements of stockbreeding in high-quality coarse, succulent and pasture fodder.

The fodder production in kolkhozes and sovkhoses is to be given a specialized industrial nature. Particular attention is to be devoted to ensuring that fodder contains balanced quantities of protein and other components, an improvement in quality, the rational use of fodder and reduction of fodder losses. The sowing of lucerne, clover, lupin, soya, rape and other high-protein crops is to be extended. Over the decade, a fundamental improvement is to be made in natural fodder-growing land on 27-29 million hectares. Irrigated hay fields and pastures are to be created on an area of 2-2.2 million hectares, and pastures are to be irrigated on an area of 36-38 million hectares. Seed-growing of lucerne, clover and other fodder crops is to be improved. Specialized farms for the production of lucerne seeds and their supply to the all-union stock in the necessary quantities are to be organized in the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Kirgiz SSR, in the southern areas of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

Progressive technology for the procurement and storage of fodder is to be widely introduced. Over the decade, silage and haylage installations are to be brought into service with a capacity of 240-245 million cubic meters, as well as hay depositories of 60-65 million tons and root crops depositories capable of holding 30-35 million tons at a time.

The construction of depositories for grain forage, grass meal, pelletized and granulated fodder mixtures is to be significantly extended, in order to fully satisfy the requirements for kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Measures were drawn up to step up production of combined feed at state interfarm enterprises, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the purpose of rational use of forage grain. It is envisaged to increase significantly the output of substitutes for whole milk, which will allow milk to be used for food needs. It is essential everywhere to make better use of food waste for fattening cattle.

Tasks have been established for increasing the production of high quality protein-vitamin additives, to be supplied to interfarm enterprises, collective farms and state farms. Tasks have been established for the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry of the USSR Council of Ministers, for the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood-Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry in increasing production of feed yeasts and feed lysine; for the USSR Ministry of Fisheries in increasing production of fishmeal; and for the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry in production of animal fodder.

Production of Fruit and Vegetable Produce and Potatoes

The program provides for major measures to improve the supply of fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes for the population by means of further increase in production and improvement in quality of them, and also of sharply cutting losses on the way from field to consumer. It is planned to bring annual average production of vegetables and cucurbits in the 11th 5-year period up from 33 to 34 million tons, and from 37 to 39 million tons in the 12th 5-year period. Respective figures for fruits and berries are 11 to 12 million tons and 14 to 15 million tons; for grapes, 7.5 to 8 million tons and 10 to 11 million tons. Production of vegetables on protected soil is to be increased substantially, and an annual average gross harvest of potatoes amounting to 87 to 89 million tons in the 11th 5-year period and 90 to 92 millions tons in the 12th 5-year period is to be ensured.

In the southern areas of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Kazakh SSR, and in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus and the Moldavian SSR, it is planned to form large specialized farms and agro-industrial enterprises for production and processing of fruit and vegetable produce, and to turn these regions into the main base for supplying the population of towns in the center and north of the European part of the country and of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East with produce of thermophilous vegetable, fruit and berry crops.

It is planned to satisfy the demands of the population for potatoes and for produce of late vegetable, fruit and berry crops in general by producing them in the areas where they are consumed; to complete the formation of specialized zones for production of potatoes for retail on an industrial basis, primarily in the Belorussian SSR, in the Non-Chernozem Zone oblasts of the RSFSR, and in the Baltic republics; to expand the areas for cultivation of early potatoes in the regions of the Ukrainian SSR, in the republics of Transcaucasus and Central Asia, and provide for their production on collective farms and state farms amounting by 1985 to at least 7 million tons, and by 1999 to 10 million tons; to develop at an accelerated pace the agricultural bases for production of potatoes and vegetables in the areas of Siberia and the Far East, especially in the BAM Zone, to satisfy the population's demands for this produce using local production as far as possible.

The USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Trade, Tsentrsoyuz and councils of ministers of union republics are to implement measures for rational siting of warehouses for fruit and vegetable produce and potatoes in order to make a substantial reduction in losses of this produce and the volume of its transportation in the period of mass procurement.

Progressive methods of storing potatoes, fruit and vegetables are to be applied a broad scale. The volume of the transportation of fruit and vegetable produce in temperature-regulated rail cars, refrigerator trucks and by specialized river transport is to be increased.

Tsentrsoyuz and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are to considerably extend the collection and procurement of wild fruit, berries and mushrooms.

Measures for the accelerated building up of capacities for the processing and storing of fruit and vegetable produce have been defined. Tasks have been set for increasing the output of canned fruit and vegetables, fresh-frozen fruit, berries, vegetables and semi-finished produce made from these and also for processing potatoes into semi-finished and finished produce. The production of canned products for children's and dietary feeding purposes will have doubled by 1985 and will have increased two-and-a-half fold by 1990 as against 1980. The manufacture of tomato-based products, fruit and grape-based juices, various types of jam and jam preserves and stewed fruit is being considerably expanded. It has been recommended that the creation of capacities for the processing and storing of fruit and vegetables directly at collective and state farms be widely practiced so that all the produce coming from them can be stored, processed and marketed locally.

The Production of Sugar

It is planned to bring the average annual production of sugar beet in the 12th 5-Year Plan up to 102-103 million tons. With this end in mind it is envisaged to complete basically in the 12th 5-Year Plan the transition to industrial technological processes for the cultivation of sugar beet, to ensure the requirements of beet-sowing farms for the necessary equipment, transport and loading facilities, mineral fertilizers, highly effective herbicides and chemical agents for protecting plants against pests and diseases; to speed up the creation and introduction of highly productive strains and hybrids of single-seed [odnosemennoy] sugar beet with a sugar content of no less than 17-18 percent and to extend the production of sugar beet seeds using the nontransplantation method [bezvysadochnyy sposob] in southern parts of the country.

Party, administrative and agricultural bodies, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are to focus attention on increasing the yield of sugar beet, improving its quality and on markedly reducing losses. Tasks have been set for the production of sugar. In order to prevent losses, measures have been defined for reducing the duration of the seasonal processing of sugar beet to 100-105 days by 1990. In the 10-year period it is planned to build at sugar-beet reception centers mechanized storehouses and hard-surfaced areas covering a total area of up to 15 million square meters for the storage of sugar beet with the use of active ventilation and also to extend considerably in its storage the use of biologically active substances and new materials for covering square-sown beet.

The transportation of granulated sugar in unpackaged form will increase, and the supply of liquid sugar to food branches of industry will grow considerably. The production of sugar-containing substances from starch-containing and other kinds of raw material will be developed.

The production of honey will be considerably increased. It is envisaged to continue setting up specialized bee-keeping farms and pastures on an industrial basis and to devote more attention to development of bee-keeping on farms.

The production of sugar substitutes will be expanded in order to satisfy fully the needs of the population for dietary food products.

Production of Vegetable Oil and Margarine Products

The party, administrative and agricultural bodies, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the procurement and processing enterprises have the following important tasks: A significant growth in the production of seeds for oil-bearing crops is to be ensured; the organization of their reception, storage and processing is to be improved; the losses of oil-bearing seed are to be reduced.

The average annual output of sunflower seed during the 11th 5-Year Plan period is to reach 6.7 million tons, and during the 12th 5-Year Plan period it is to be 7.2-7.5 million tons.

Soya is to reach 1.4 million tons [in the 11th 5-Year Plan] and 2.2-2.3 million tons [in the 12th 5-Year Plan]. The soya sowing area on irrigated land in the European part of the country, Central Asia and Kazakhstan is to be extended.

The cultivation of rape is to be mastered during the 11th 5-Year Plan period in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and in the Central and Central-Chernozem regions of the RSFSR, in the Volga areas, in the Urals, Siberia and north Kazakhstan, in order to increase the vegetable oil resources. The gross amount of rape seed collected in 1985 is to be ensured at 500,000 tons, and in 1990 in the region of 1.5 million tons. Industrial technology in the cultivation of oilbearing crops should be implemented.

The tasks set out in the program envisage that during the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plan periods there should be a rapid growth in the production of vegetable oil and margarine products. Measures for improving their quality have been laid down.

Production of Confections, Food Concentrates, Grape Wine, Beer and Nonalcoholic Beverages

The output of confections is to be increased and in 1990 brought to no less than 4.4 million tons; the output of food concentrates to 350,000 tons. The output of products for which there is increased consumer demand, such as pastilles, candied fruit jelly and also farinaceous confections with low sugar content, is to be increased. The production of nonalcoholic beverages, beer, grape, fruit and berry wines is being expanded. It is envisaged that there should be speeded-up development in the capacities for grape-processing in the Azerbaijan SSR, Ukrainian SSR and Moldavian SSR. The tea harvest is to be increased to 560,000 tons in 1985, and in 1990 to 740,000-750,000 tons. The production of natural tea is to reach 230,000 tons [in 1985] and 280,000-300,000 tons [in 1990]. The quality and variety of tea production is to be significantly improved and expanded.

Production of Fish Products

Measures were set out to increase catches of fish and seafood, to increase the productivity of industrial fishing and effectiveness in the use of the fishing fleet. It is envisaged to equip ports with the necessary installations and mechanisms, with service-auxiliary vessels and road-vehicle transport means, to create and put into service technical means which make it possible to effectively carry out loading and unloading work in variable weather conditions.

On the basis of intensifying pond fish breeding, the production of commercial fish in fish farms is to be increased threefold in the course of the decade. Reconstruction, technical reequipment and development of the material-technical basis in fish-breeding enterprises is to be carried out. They are to be equipped with up-to-date material-technical means for an efficient use of reservoirs and hydrotechnical installations.

Ministries and departments are to make extensive use of areas of water used for industrial purposes at their subordinate enterprises which are suitable for the production of fish. The production of fish products should be raised to 4.2 million tons in 1985 and to 4.3-4.5 million tons in 1990. Production of canned fish is to be raised to 3 billion standard cans and at least 3.2 billion standard cans in the respective years.

The USSR Ministry of Fisheries should adopt measures to ensure a considerable broadening and renewal of the range of fish goods, to raise the quality and improve the taste of fish products and to approximately double within the decade the production of live and refrigerated fish.

By 1990 the industry should introduce promising means of refrigerating, freezing and storing fish and fish products. Within the decade refrigerators should be put into use with a volume of 220-240,000 tons of simultaneous storage.

Output of Production of Subsidiary Farms

The central committees of communist parties and councils of ministers of union republics, ministries and departments, party, administrative, economic and trade union organs should undertake measures to ensure a considerable increase in the production of foodstuffs on subsidiary farms belonging to enterprises and organizations. They should allocate for these farms the necessary areas of land and supply them at the same level as kolkhozes and sovkhozes with agricultural equipment, fertilizers and other material and technical resources. Extensive construction of hothouse complexes should be carried out at the above-mentioned enterprises and organizations, making use of waste heat; and, similarly, animal husbandry farms and fruit and vegetable storage facilities should be built.

The creation and development of subsidiary farms should be carried out from general capital investments and material-technical resources allocated by the appropriate ministries and departments. A very important task of councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, agricultural organs, heads of farms and enterprises and trade union organizations is to create conditions so that every family living in the countryside can have a household plot and can keep cattle and poultry.

Consumer cooperatives should organize the timely purchase of excess agricultural products from the population, extend the network of permanent and temporary points to receive and procure products, slaughterhouses for cattle and poultry, and stores for processing agricultural products. Consumer cooperatives this decade should increase the output of sausage goods by 50 percent, canned goods by 40 percent and confections by 70 percent.

Organization of Trade in Foodstuffs

Councils of ministers of union republics, USSR ministries and departments which have a trade network should considerably raise the level of trade services provided for the population. Measures should be taken to extend the network of stores, cafeterias and other trade enterprises and to ensure their rational location. Their opening hours should be set to create maximum convenience for the population. There should be cafeterias at all major enterprises, building sites and educational establishments. Work should be actively carried out to reconstruct and technically reequip existing trade enterprises and to introduce progressive forms of selling goods, self-service in particular. The network of kolkhoz markets should be extended; organization of trade at the markets should be improved and their material-technical base should be strengthened.

The development of activities of consumer cooperatives should be assisted in every way. Trade in agricultural products procured from citizens' private subsidiary plots should be extended.

Premises are to be made available to cooperative organizations for stores in which to sell this produce in industrial centers, and they are to be helped with the provision of transport. The organization of the sale of bread, rolls and macaroni products, groats and other food products is to be improved. The efficiency of their delivery to the retail network is to be enhanced. Measures are to be implemented to expand the seasonal retail network and the fruit and vegetable shops. The sale of food products wrapped and packaged in small quantities is to be increased. Direct links between the stores, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other enterprises of the agroindustrial complex are to be developed and improved.

Development of the Material-Technical Base of the Agroindustrial Complex

A vital condition for the successful realization of the USSR food program is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the highly efficient use of productive potential, and the strengthening of the material-technical base of agriculture and of all branches of the agroindustrial complex on the basis of the further development of mechanization and chemicalization of production and of extensive land improvement.

Integrated Mechanization of Agricultural Production and the Technical Re-Equipping of the Food Branches of the Industry

The program stresses that a paramount task of the machine-building ministries and of all ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex is to complete, in most aspects, the integrated mechanization of agriculture and livestock farming and the re-equipping of the food branches of the industry on a new technical basis during the period up to 1990. They must steadily raise the technical level, quality and -- especially -- the reliability of tractors, combines, trucks and equipment for plantgrowing, livestock farming and fodder production, and for the food branches of the industry. The amount of materials used to produce machinery is to be consistently reduced.

It is envisaged that agriculture will be supplied during the decade with 3.74-3.78 million tractors; not less than 200,000 excavators; at least 215,000 bulldozers; 93,000 scrapers; 13,000 graders; 1.17 million grain-harvesting combines and other agricultural machinery to the value of R67-70 billion, including plants worth R38-40 billion for plantgrowing and worth R29-30 billion for livestock farming and fodder production.

For the food branches of industry, state retail trade and consumer cooperatives, technological equipment is being allocated for the decade to the value of R15-17 billion. Electricity made available to agriculture will increase: in 1990 it will total 210-235 billion kilowatt-hours.

Measures have been outlined to strengthen the engineering service in agriculture and to enhance its responsibility for utilizing and protecting machinery; for the further development and specialization of the overhaul and servicing base on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and in the Selkhoztekhnika organizations; and for providing machine-tool, forge, press and technological repair equipment for fitting out the workshops of the overhaul enterprises.

It is necessary to improve the quality of repairs and to raise the level of technical readiness of machinery and equipment and to prevent them from being prematurely written off.

The machine-building ministries are instructed to organize the production of spare parts for tractors, vehicles and agricultural machinery and technological equipment in accordance with the requirements, according to the established normal standards. The USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika will considerably increase the volume of reconditioned parts.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan the task lies ahead for the tractor and agricultural machine-building industry to guarantee the output of new and modernized power-intensive tractors and to commence production of multipurpose tractor-cultivators having a capacity of approximately 150 horsepower.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the Niva, Kolos and Sibiryak grain harvesting combines are to be expanded. In 1986, serial production of grain-harvesting combines having a higher throughput capacity is to begin. Production capacities are to be developed at an accelerated rate and the output of the necessary amount of the following for agriculture is to be organized:

Machinery for applying soil conservation technology; combine units; heavy disc tools; precision-sowing seed drills; beet loaders and other equipment necessary for the introduction of industrial technology for the cultivation of sugar beets, corn, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops; highly productive machinery and equipment for the transportation, fertilizer mixing and introduction into the soil of hard mineral and liquid complex fertilizers and of liquid ammonia; machinery and equipment for the preparation of pesticide solution and their use in low volume doses; wide-reach, self-propelling and trailer-swathe harvesters; equipment for postharvest processing and storage of agricultural produce; small dimension equipment to satisfy the demands of sovkhoses and kolkhozes and the population.

Machine building for livestock breeding and fodder production in the 11th 5-Year Plan is basically to go over to output of machinery and equipment comprising the unified technological complexes for procurement, preparation and distribution of fodder and for the mechanization of the livestock breeding production processes.

Capacities are to be created and commissioned for the annual production of 20,000 self-propelled and 20,000 trailer fodderharvesting combines and for the production of self-propelled mowing machines and crushers and other machinery necessary to complete the comprehensive mechanization of fodder production and for the mechanization of work in livestock and poultry breeding.

The requirement of agriculture for machinery and equipment for the transportation and introduction into the soil of hard and liquid organic fertilizers is to be guaranteed, with special attention being paid to the increase of the output of machinery with a load-carrying capacity of 8-16 tons and with highly productive means for loading.

In construction and road-machine building the assimilation of the output of new and highly productive loaders, bulldozers, self-propelled scrapers and mole-drain layers is envisaged, as well as increasing production of rotary channel diggers and channel cleaners.

In machine-building for the light and food industries, in the main, mass production lines and sets of equipment should be fabricated which ensure considerable increases in the labor productivity of the food industries, thorough processing of agricultural produce and reduction of its losses, and enhancement of quality and expansion of the range of food products. Production of technological equipment should be increased in cooperation with enterprises of other machine-building ministries.

In the period to 1990 the production of sets of technological equipment with the capacity to process 6,000 tons of sugar beet daily and also of highly productive units for continuous refining of vegetable oils should be mastered. For the bakery industry production lines should be built to provide mass varieties of bread and small packages of bread-roll products and also other sets of equipment making automation and mechanization of labor possible. The production of modern technology should be expanded to equip enterprises of the macaroni industry. Production should be started to ensure sets of equipment to produce baby food and for primary processing of tomatoes; production lines for canned vegetables, potato products and quick-frozen fruits and vegetables; and lines for high-output production of sausages, prepared meat, curds and other products. Serial production of highly productive modern sets of equipment for elevators, flour mills and combined-feed enterprises, and also for fitting out warehouses for potatoes, vegetables and fruit is to be organized.

In shipbuilding it is planned to build vessels capable of fishing efficiently, processing the raw material and producing fish-food products, preserved fish and pre-prepared foods in the immediate region of the fishing grounds, and to add to the fisheries industry fleet fishing and refrigerated transport vessels.

Development of Chemicalization of Agriculture

The supply of mineral fertilizers to agriculture is to be ensured in 1985 up to 26.5 million tons, and in 1990 to 30-32 million tons, calculated as containing 100 percent nutritive substances. The respective figures for chemical feed additives are to be 950,000 tons and 1.2 million tons. Measures have been determined to improve the quality of mineral fertilizers. Production of highly concentrated and complex fertilizers is to amount to at least 90 percent of the total volume of fertilizer production by 1990. Starting in 1988 fertilizers for agriculture will be produced only in the form of granules or large crystals, with the exclusion of tricalcium phosphate. Production of complex liquid fertilizers based on superphosphoric acid is being expanded. It is planned to increase the supply to agriculture of chemical substances for plant protection to 680,000 tons in 1985 and to 750,000-790,000 tons in 1990.

Production of highly effective means of plant protection is also being expanded. Agriculture's need for weedkillers is being satisfied, and they are essential for the introduction of industrial technology to growing agricultural crops. Production of fodder preservatives is increasing; kolkhozes and sovkhoses will be supplied with at least 110,000 tons of these in 1985 and 380,000-400,000 tons in 1990. Measures are envisaged to provide agriculture with lime materials and to improve their quality. It is essential to organize on every farm the complete and rational use of all existing resources of organic and other local fertilizers, to expand the volume of work on preparing composts using peat, lime materials, phosphate fertilizers and other fertilizers.

Use of organic fertilizers on kolkhozes and sovkhoses should be raised to 1.2 billion tons in 1985 and to at least 1.5 billion tons in 1990. In the 12th Five-Year Plan production of peat for preparing composts and for bedding should be raised to at least 170 million tons annually.

Measures have been determined to set up in kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in agricultural chemicals organizations the necessary material and technical bases for chemicalization. Construction is envisaged of storage facilities, vehicle servicing points, aircraft runways, manure pits and other projects in order to reduce to a minimum the losses of fertilizers, plant protection and other chemical products during their transport, storage and application to the soil.

The agro-chemical service should be more responsible for the efficient use of mineral fertilizers and other chemical means, for the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and advanced experience into production.

Development of Land Improvement

The program envisages further raising the role of land improvement in increasing the output of agricultural production. It is to increase the area of irrigated land in 1985 to 20.8 million hectares and in 1990 to 23-25 million hectares and drained lands to, respectively, 15.5 million hectares and 18-19 million hectares. The USSR Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservancy, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Economy and the councils of ministers of union republics should concentrate their attention chiefly on ensuring the integrated implementation of land improvement and bringing this land into agricultural use, on achieving the designated yields of agricultural crops on irrigated and drained lands. There should be, in the first instance, a reconstruction of existing irrigation and drainage systems in order to raise the productivity of improved lands.

In the areas where irrigation is used in agriculture, zones of guaranteed production of grain, especially corn, are to be created. The gross grain harvest from irrigated land in 1985 is to be ensured to be not less than 15 million tons and in 1990 20-22 millions tons. This includes rice: 3 million tons in 1985 and 3.3-3.5 million tons in 1990.

The production of fodder crops on improved land is to be brought up to 63 million tons in 1985 and 80-82 million tons of fodder units in 1990. Irrigated fodder-growing land is to be created at animal husbandry complexes. On this land the production of perennial grasses, root crops, silage and other fodder crops is to be increased. Setting up near large towns and industrial centers zones for the guaranteed production of vegetables and early potatoes on irrigated land is to be completed. The construction of large rice irrigation systems is to be continued. Equipment, mineral fertilizers and chemical crop protection agents are to be allocated to collective and state farms to fully satisfy their needs for the production of produce on improved land. New organizational forms for the exploitation of land improvement systems and for the technical servicing of these systems are to be introduced. The application of highly effective methods of irrigation is to be extended. For this, automation and telecommunications systems are to be used. Polymer materials are to be used more extensively in land improvement construction.

Engineering ministries are to ensure the development and organization of the serial production of new highly-productive watering equipment, of machinery and mechanisms used for carrying out land improvement work. The Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry is to manufacture and supply to agriculture in 1982-1990 32,000 sprinkling machines of the Fregat and Kuban type.

Construction of the installations for the first stage of diverting part of the flow of northern rivers into the basin of the Volga River and also of the Volga-Don, Rostov-Krasnodar and Danube Dnepr canals is to be carried out by 1990.

The Development of the Production Capacities of Industries of the Agroindustrial Complex

The course of further strengthening the material-technical base of the country's agro-industrial complex is to be continued. The mastering of capital investment amounting to R233 billion is to be ensured in the 11th 5-Year Plan period in these industries, including R189.6 billion in agriculture.

For the agricultural and fish economy; for the food, meat and dairy, microbiological, flour-milling, groats and concentrates industries; for the tractor and agricultural engineering industries; for the engineering industries supplying animal husbandry and fodder production sectors; for the engineering industries supplying food branches of industry; for the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical crop protection agents; and for enterprises and organizations of the trade network and consumer cooperative systems -- capital investments amounting to 33-35 percent, and directly for agriculture 27-28 percent, of the total volume of the capital investments applying to the national economy are to be allocated in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The responsibility of party, administrative and agricultural organs, leaders of construction organizations and of enterprises and farms is to be raised for the efficient use of capital investments for punctually bringing into operation and assimilating capacities of agriculture projects, the foodstuffs industry, and of other branches of the agroindustrial complex.

In the program it is envisaged to assign capital investments first and foremost to the development of capacities which allow the production of food to be increased in the shortest period, to technical reequipment, the expansion and reconstruction of enterprises and plants now in operation, the acceleration of bringing into operation projects under construction. Construction sites of the agroindustrial complex are to be considered among the most important, shock construction sites of the country.

Capital investment in agriculture is to be concentrated on raising the fertility of land, the creation of a reliable fodder base for stockbreeding and of capacities for the primary processing of produce, on the construction of stores and depositories, the reconstruction and extension of stockbreeding premises, and on social development of the countryside.

Measures were determined to improve the organization of rural construction. The proportion of the contract method of construction in kolkhozes and sovkhozes is being raised. The production base of rural construction will receive further development on the basis of creating capacities for the output of light construction kits with an increased degree of factory prefabrication. The production of local construction materials is being increased. In branches of the fodder industry, it is envisaged to use capital investments primarily for developing the production of meat, milk, fruit, vegetable and fish products; of vegetable oils; margarine; sugar; candy and macaroni goods; flour; groats; and also for constructing elevators, depositories and refrigerators. Specific tasks were established for bringing into operation the appropriate capacities.

Along with the construction of large enterprises for the processing and storage of agricultural produce, small enterprises are to be created, where it is economically expedient, near to sovkhozes and kolkhozes and also directly at farms, making wide use of prefabricated buildings and of modules made of light, metal components.

In the remote areas of Siberia, the Volga Region, Kazakhstan and in other areas of the country, construction will begin on small grain reception enterprises, and also of combined fodder stores.

The Provision to Branches of the Agroindustrial Complex of Transport Packaging and Wrapping Materials

The provision of transport for the agroindustrial complex is one of the important tasks of the food program. The following measures were drawn up to resolve it:

Over the decade, 3-3.6 million cargo-carrying motor vehicles and 3.2-3.3 million tractor trailers are to be earmarked for agriculture;

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises in the food industry are to be supplied with 110,000-116,000 milk tankers and 50,000-53,000 two-wheeled cattle trailers;

The supply to branches of the food industry and the fisheries industry of specialized motor transport for transporting granulated sugar and liquid sugar, live fish and other food products, beer and mineral water is to be increased;

Some 76,000-78,000 refrigerator trucks are to be supplied during the 10-year period to branches of the agroindustrial complex and for general utility transport, and 29,000-30,000 refrigerated and isothermic railway trucks are to be set aside for the Ministry of Railways.

In railway transport, measures are to be implemented to improve the servicing of branches of the agroindustrial complex and to improve the structure of the fleet of trucks used for transporting agricultural freight and foodstuffs.

In air transport, there is to be an increase in the volume of transport of fresh vegetables and fruit, first and foremost to the isolated regions of Siberia and the far north.

In maritime transport, with the object of fully ensuring the transport of food cargoes, specialized complexes are to be set up at ports of the Baltic, Black Sea and Far East basins for transferring such cargoes.

In river transport, the time taken to deliver vegetables and cucurbits from the regions of the lower Volga to the industrial centers of the country is to be cut down, and the further development of mooring stations and riverside fruit-and-vegetable bases is to be implemented.

The Ministry of the Automotive Industry is to provide for setting up capacities in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the annual production of 20,000 articulated vehicles for agricultural purposes at the Kutaisi automobile factory, as well as 10,000 high-performance off-road vehicles with a cargo-carrying capacity of 7-8 tons at the Urals automobile factory, to master during the 11th 5-Year Plan serial production of specialized means of transport for carrying bulk and liquid compound fertilizers, to provide for further improvement in the design of agricultural vehicles to accelerate the development and creation of interchangeable specialized bodies.

In heavy and transport machine-building capacities are to be created for increasing the production of automatically unloading trucks and specialized tanks for the conveyance of mineral fertilizer and calciferous materials to 6,000-7,000 trucks and tanker-trucks annually and 2,000 isothermic refrigerator trucks annually.

The Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry and the Ministry of the River Fleet of the RSFSR are to provide in the years 1983-90 for the construction of 90 vegetable-carrying river-ships and to accelerate the development of construction of special means of transport for small rivers.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosnab are to implement the necessary measures to ensure that the demands of the food industries, trade and agriculture for packaging and wrapping and packing materials are met, to develop at an accelerated rate the production of new types of packaging from aluminum, laminated paper, foil, polymers and other modern materials. The output of basic foodstuffs in prepackaged form is to reach by 1990 60-70 percent of the overall volume of sales of these goods.

In the food industry the introduction of mechanised flow lines for packaging prepared products is to be speeded up. In machine-building for the light and food industries high-productivity equipment for processing corrugated and flat cardboard is to be designed and its production should begin in the 11th Five-Year-Plan period. Universal high-productivity automated lines for putting milk, nonalcoholic beverages and beer into containers as well as for packing and packaging of food commodities should be designed and put into serial production.

The machine-tool industry is to ensure the production of equipment for making polyethylene wrappings and packing for products into parcels made with film..

Intensification of the Role of Science in Implementating the Food Program

The USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the Vladimir Ilich Lenin All-Union Academy for Agriculture Sciences and other ministries and departments have been given the task of implementing in the 1982-90 period measures toward further development of scientific research and speedy implementation in production of scientific achievements in the branches of the agroindustrial complex. The network of scientific-research associations, formed on the basis of industrial and zonal scientific-research and design organizations, is to be developed further. The production of high-quality and hybrid seeds and planting material of highest reproduction quality is to be concentrated in these associations, as well as the rearing of pedigree cattle to be supplied later to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On the basis of generalized practical experience, scientifically well-founded recommendations are to be formulated for further improvement of specialization, concentration and interfarm cooperation in production, for the introduction of progressive forms of work organizations and work incentives, with a view to good end results.

Work on breeding new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops meeting the requirements of industrial methods in plant-growing is to be intensified. Varieties resistant to adverse environmental factors and with high-quality grain crops are to be created and introduced, varieties resistant to disease and pests and with a potential yield for winter wheat of not less than 80-90 quintals per hectare, for spring wheat 45-60 quintals per hectare, for short-term winter rye and for winter and spring barley 55-65 quintals per hectare, for corn hybrids 120-130 quintals per hectare on irrigated land and 80-90 quintals per hectare on nonirrigated land, for peas 40-50 quintals per hectare, and for other pulse crops 25-30 quintals per hectare.

Special attention is to be devoted to creating early-ripening and medium-early hybrids of corn and sunflower, and of high-quality and highly-productive varieties and hybrids of rape and annual and perennial grasses; to speeding up breeding of high-yield varieties and hybrids of potato, vegetable cucurbits, fruit and berry crops and grapes which have good nutritive and technological [tekhnologicheskii] qualities; to implementing measures to improve the pedigree and productive qualities of cattle and poultry, to improve existing breeds, breed-groups, lines, hybrids and crosses adapted to industrial technology in the stockbreeding industries, and to creating new and highly productive ones.

Ensure the development and introduction of energy-saving soil protection and industrial technologies for the cultivation of agricultural crops, for various soil and climatic conditions, technology for production of high-quality fodder on natural fodder land and on cultivated land, ensuring the production of 10,000-15,000 fodder units per hectare under irrigation and 5,000-6,000 fodder units without irrigation, and also technological processes for keeping green fodder which make it possible to maintain at least 90 percent of the nutrients. Ensure the development and introduction of improved methods and means for preventing and treating animal diseases; of effective biological and chemotherapeutic veterinary preparations and the technology to produce them of instruments and tools for mass examination and treatment of animals; and of new technologies for storing agricultural produce by using active ventilation and artificial cooling in a controlled gaseous environment. Increase research into rationally using water resources and protecting them from pollution and depletion and into creating irrigation systems which are operationally reliable and economical and which make use of mechanized and automated water distribution methods. [paragraph as heard]

The USSR Academy of Sciences, the academies of sciences of the union republics and the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are to develop theoretical research into problems of genetic engineering in breeding plants, microorganisms, animals, biotechnology of protein synthesis and biologically active substances. They are also to ensure the creation of new and effective means for protecting plants from pests, diseases and weeds as well as of growth regulators and other preparations for agriculture, and are to ensure the development and introduction of technology for the industrial production of these means.

The USSR State Committee on Standards, the USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of union republics are to ensure the drafting and implementation of program of integrated standardization providing for the interrelated raising of requirements for the quality of agricultural produce, food products, mineral fertilizers, means of plant protection, machinery, equipment, containers and packaging materials for agricultural produce. They are also to ensure the extension of the application of modern methods for evaluating the quality of this produce.

Improvement of the Social and Everyday Conditions of Life in Rural Areas

The program stresses that it is a very important task of party, administrative, economic and trade union organs to consistently implement measures for the social development of rural areas, and for the further raising of the level of welfare, culture, medical and consumer services for rural inhabitants. It is essential to raise the prestige of agricultural work in every way and to actively introduce a rational regime of work and leisure for workers on sovkhozes and kolkhozes. On the basis of the growth in the productivity of labor, agricultural and industrial workers' level of pay should be brought closer together.

It is envisaged that the construction of well-appointed housing with agricultural buildings, children's pre-school establishments, clubs, libraries and other cultural and consumer services projects, as well as trade and catering establishments and roads will be carried out at accelerated rates on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises. In the 11th 5-Year Plan a total of at least 176 million square miles of housing are to be built on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises; in the 12th 5-Year Plan 15-18 percent more are to be built.

There should be a considerable increase in the provision of municipal services to the rural population. In view of the importance of ensuring the stability of cadres on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in evaluating the annual and 5-year plan the USSR State Planning Committee and the councils of ministers of union republics are to seek additional resources for nonproductive construction on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by reallocating their total volume in favor of rural areas in order to speed up the putting into operation of well-appointed housing and cultural and consumer projects in rural areas.

Individual construction of houses on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to be expanded. Builders are to be given all-round help in the form of financial and material resources. Plans should be made to provide for the allocation of the necessary building materials. The production of components for farmstead-style houses should be increased, as should the production of wood-panel houses and parts for rural construction.

The volume of consumer services actually provided in rural areas should be doubled in this decade. The quality and level of services for the population must be improved. The acceptance of orders for all necessary types of consumer services in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be increased. There should be a considerable increase in the construction of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of self-service laundries and integrated reception points to carry out minor repair work and services. Specialized enterprises and organizations should be established to improve the rural areas' level of use of housing stock and communal and consumer services facilities. Construction of outpatient and dispensary establishments and pharmacies should be increased. Measures should be undertaken to staff medical establishments in rural areas with cadres of specialists to raise the level and quality of medical services, as well as sanatorium and resort treatment for sovkhoz workers and kolkhoz farmers. Work should be continued to strengthen the study base of rural schools. In the 11th 5-Year Plan general education schools are to be built in rural areas for 2.3 million pupils, and in the 12th 5-Year Plan for about 14-17 per cent more.

Reliable transportation links are to be organized between kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the rayon centers. In the decade, about 130,000 kilometers of roads for general use and 150,000 kilometers of internal farm roads are to be built in rural areas. The number of rural bus routes is to be systematically increased so that almost all of the central farmsteads of kolkhozes and sovkhozes will have bus services to the rayon centers by 1990.

In order to provide employment for kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers throughout the year, ancillary production units and industries are to be set up on farms where appropriate, as is production coordination with industrial enterprises.

Enhancement of the Efficiency of the Work of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other Enterprises and Organizations of the Agroindustrial Complex

The USSR Food Program maps out major measures for further development of agriculture and related industries, and envisages the necessary resources for this purpose. The basic production funds in agriculture and in the food branches of industry will increase 1.5 times during the decade. The energy capacities of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes will increase by more than 1.6 times; deliveries to the countryside of mineral fertilizers, 1.7 times. A most important task is decisively raising the efficiency of agricultural production and of all branches of the agroindustrial complex. The center of gravity now -- and this is a distinctive feature of agrarian policy in the 1980's -- as was indicated at the 26th CPSU Congress, is shifting toward the yield from capital investment and the growth of the productivity of agriculture; toward deepening and improving its links with all branches of the agroindustrial complex. In the decade, it is necessary to raise labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by approximately 1.5 times, and to increase output of agricultural produce per hectare of land by not less than one-third.

To increase food production, the CPSU Central Committee, the councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR ministries and departments, the local party, administrative and economic organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations must ensure a sharp turn toward intensive methods of management; of better use of land, production capacities, labor, material and financial resources and of all existing reserves and possibilities. A persistent struggle must be waged for higher labor productivity, economy, thrift and lower production costs; and to eliminate cases of mismanagement and squandering.

The role of financial-autonomy principles in achieving stable profitability of farms as the foundation of expanded reproduction is to be enhanced. The economic assessment of land, water, material and labor resources is to be more actively utilized in planning and evaluating farm work.

Special attention is to be given to improving economic activities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes which are lagging so they achieve stable and high production growth rates in the very near future. Every kolkhoz and sovkhoz that is running at a loss or making little profit must implement concrete measures to raise the standard of land cultivation and livestock farming and to increase agricultural crop yields and the productivity of cattle and poultry.

The material-technical base of farms which are insufficiently supplied with basic and working capital is to be strengthened. Concern is to be shown for kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have a poor supply of manpower by allocating to them the necessary means for the construction of homes and other things which serve social and cultural purposes. Priority is to be given to these farms in the supply of highly-productive equipment in order to increase the level of the mechanization and automation of production processes. Strengthening lagging farms and increasing their profitability is to be considered one of the most important links in all the work being done to ensure an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production.

The outlay of material resources per unit of agricultural produce and the losses of all kinds of this produce are to be considerably reduced. The outlay of fodder per unit of production of animal husbandry is to be reduced by 1990 by not less than 5-7 percent, compared to 1980, by improving the protein balance and by using fodder rationally. Measures for introducing a rational system of using fertilizers are to be effected. In the current 10-year period the return from mineral fertilizers and other chemical agents applied in agriculture is to be increased by approximately 12-15 percent. At least a 5-percent saving in fuels and lubricants used in carrying out mechanized and transportation work is to be ensured. By 1990 the daily productivity of tractors, harvesting machinery and means of transport is to be increased by approximately 20 percent.

In branches of the food industry, measures are to be carried out for integrated processing of agricultural raw material and for reducing its losses by introducing highly productive technological equipment. All sections of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production are to be strengthened through well-trained leaders, specialists and cadres belonging to the mass professions. A further improvement in their qualifications and a reduction in job switching are to be ensured.

Particular attention is to be paid to improving the composition of workers in middle management so that in the next few years sections [otdeleniye], workshops, production sectors, teams and farms will be headed as a rule by people with special education. Cadres are to be brought up in a spirit of efficiency, adherence to principles and of not tolerating shortcomings. Their work initiative is to be developed in every possible way.

The latest achievements of scientific-technical progress and the scientific organization of labor are to be introduced more actively. We will strive to achieve a considerable increase in the effectiveness of systems which stimulate workers materially and normally.

In the area of planning and management there is to be a changeover to planning the activity of the agroindustrial complex and its management as a single unit at all levels. The balanced development and close interaction of all its branches is to be achieved. The organizational structure of the management of the agroindustrial complex is to be simplified. Superfluous units and units which duplicate the work of others are to be eliminated. The numbers involved in management will be considerably reduced. The responsibility of each unit of the agroindustrial complex for increasing production volume, for improving the quality of foodstuffs and raw material for industry and for organizing a reliable and uninterrupted supply to the population of all types of food should be raised.

There is to be all-round development of economic initiative and of socialist enterprise on kolkhozes, sovkhozes and all other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex. Collectives are to be encouraged to increase output and to economize in the use of material resources. Their work is to be aimed not at intermediate indices but at the high final result. Petty tutelage [melochnaya opeka] on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must not be permitted.

Steps are to be implemented for introducing into agriculture the normative method of planning capital investments and the expenditure of basic material resources. The plans of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must envisage concrete measures to ensure the necessary profitability of the production of agricultural produce, primarily by reducing its production costs and by raising labor productivity.

In the area of providing material incentives in production, the basic form of providing incentives for collectives, enterprises and organizations, leaders and specialists and all units of the agroindustrial complex must be encouragement for high final results of work. There is to be wider use in organizations and enterprises which serve the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of encouragement for raising agricultural output. A fund is to be set up at the processing enterprises of the agroindustrial associations for providing material incentives for workers at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations to increase the volumes of output supplied by them and to improve its quality.

There is to be an increase in the size of payments in kind for the labor of kolkhoz workers and workers on sovkhoses, primarily in grain, fruit and vegetable goods and fodder.

It is for the councils of ministers of the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR procurement industry, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Questions and the AUCCTU to draw up and implement in the branches of the agroindustrial complex measures for the broad introduction of methods of labor organization and incentives which guarantee a close link between the size of the wages of workers and the final results of the agricultural year.

The experience of work on the brigade contract method as well as of the work of units where the piecework labor payment for output is used is to be disseminated. Moreover, measures are to be implemented for further raising the material incentives of workers in the mass professions, leaders and specialists on farms in order to achieve high indices of agricultural production.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan, a wage increase is to be introduced for workers engaged in stock-breeding for an uninterrupted period of work on their farm and additional vacations are to be established for them.

The Major Tasks of the Union Republics in the Implementation of the USSR Foodstuffs Program

Each union republic is to make the maximum contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program. The Communist Party central committees and the councils of ministers of the union republics are obliged to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the production and procurement of agricultural output and the supplies of it to the all-union stock. Existing possibilities and reserves must be used in all ways to raise the efficiency of agricultural production, of the foodstuffs industry and of other branches of the agroindustrial complex, and to attain the maximum return from production and technical potential. The party and administrative organs of republics, krais and oblasts bear total responsibility for the reliable supply of foodstuffs to the population and this is to be achieved primarily by stepping up that output which is produced on the spot.

The following major tasks of the union republics are to be determined for the period up to 1990 in the implementation of the USSR Food Program:

In the RSFSR the average annual production of grain crops is to be ensured in the 11th 5-Year Plan at 134-136 million tons, and in the 12th 5-Year Plan at 140-142 million tons. In 1990, in comparison with the average annual production of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the gross harvest of sugar beet is to be increased by approximately 1.3 times, of sunflower seeds by 1.5 times, of potatoes by 1.2 times, vegetables and cucurbits by 1.4 times, of fruits and berries by 1.4 times, and of grapes by 2.6 times. In 1990 the production of rape seeds is to be brought up to approximately 1 million tons.

Over the decade the production of all types of fodder is to be increased by 1.3-1.4 times. The level of intensification of dairy and beef cattle breeding is to be raised. Over the decade the average milk yield per cow is to be raised by 600-700 kg. An average annual production of meat, in slaughtered weight, is to be ensured in the 11th 5-Year Plan at 8.4-8.7 million tons, and in the 12th 5-Year Plan at 9.8-10 million tons; of milk at 50-52 million tons and 53-54 million tons respectively.

In the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone work is to be continued on land improvement, and a complex of measures for accelerated growth of production of agricultural and stockbreeding products is to be implemented. In the regions of Siberia and the Far East the efficiency of all sectors of agriculture is to be enhanced with the aim of reliably supplying food for the population of these regions, mainly using local production. In the Central-Chernozem Region and in North Caucasus measures are to be implemented for further intensification of arable farming, stockbreeding and orchard cultivation. In the Volga Region the production of grain crops, fodder, vegetables, cucurbits and stockbreeding products is to be increased substantially on the basis of developing land irrigation.

Over the decade 3.3 million hectares of irrigated land are to be brought into use and 3.7 million hectares of wet land are to be drained. The construction of the following irrigation systems is to be completed: the Komsomolskaya and Privolzhskaya in Saratovskaya Oblast; the Gorodishchenskaya in Volgogradskaya Oblast; and the Krasnodar system. Construction of the great Stavropol canal is to be continued, and the area of irrigated land in its zone and in the Spasskiy massif in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast is to be expanded. The following group of water conduits are to be put into operation: Severnyy in Kalmytskaya ASSR; Ostradnenskiy in Krasnodarskiy Kray; Varfolomeyevskiy in Saratovskaya Oblast; and Charyshskiy in Altayskiy Kray. Land improvement in the Kulunda steppe and the Barabinskaya depression is to be speeded up. Work to increase the waters of the Karasuk River using the outflow of the Ob River's waters is to be implemented.

Over the decade production of granulated sugar made from beets is to be increased by 90-100 percent; output from raw materials of state resources of fruit and vegetable preserves by 50-60 percent; of vegetable oil by at least 150 percent; of meat by 30 percent; of cheeses by 50-60 percent; and that of potato products to 100,000-110,00 tons.

In the Ukrainian SSR the annual average grain crops production in the 11th 5-Year Plan period is to be 51-52 million tons, and in the 12th 5-Year-Plan period 53-54 million tons. Respective figures for sugar beet are 57 million tons and 60 million tons.

Over the decade the gross harvest of sunflowers, fruit and berries is to be increased by at least 40 percent and that of grapes by 80 percent. Further growth is to be achieved in production of potatoes and vegetables. Production of rape seed is to be brought up to 210,000-230,000 tons in 1990. Measures are to be implemented to ensure steady growth in production and procurement of grain crops, hard and strong varieties of wheat and legumes. Zones should be created for the guaranteed production of corn grain in areas which are favorable for cultivating this crop.

In the decade the production of all types of fodder should be increased by 30-40 percent. By 1990 the average milk yield per cow should be raised on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by 600-700 kg. An average annual meat production of 3.9-4.1 million tons slaughter weight should be ensured in the 11th 5-Year Plan. Milk production should be 22.5-23 million tons and 24-24.4 million tons, respectively.

Over the decade at least 1 million hectares of irrigated land should be put into use and 1.3 million hectares of water-logged land should be drained. Construction is to be completed of the Danube-Dnestr and the Kakhovka irrigation systems, the second stage of the Dnepr-Donbass canal; construction is to be commenced of the third stage of the North Crimean canal, the first stage of the Priazovskiy irrigation system and the (?Serogorskiy) main canal. Work will begin on constructing the Dneprobugskiy hydrocomplex.

The food sectors of industry will develop at a rapid rate. Production of granulated sugar from sugar beet should be increased over the decade by 70 percent. Processing of vegetable oil from raw material from state resources should increase by 40 percent; production of canned fruit and vegetables should increase by 50 percent; meat by 70 percent; animal oil [zhivotnoye maslo] by 40 percent; cheese by 80 percent; and potato products to

bring into use in the 10-year period 110,000 hectares of irrigated lands and drain over-wet and boggy lands on an area of 950-970,000 hectares. Complete construction of the most important projects of antiflood protection for agricultural lands in the polesye lowlands. Continue the increase of capacities of meat, dairy and other food industries, increase over the 10-year period the output from state raw material resources of meat by 1.6 times, cheese by 1.7 times, and potato products up to 35-38,000 tons.

In the Uzbek SSR: Make more effective use of the melioration complex setup. Alongside the development of cottongrowing, increase at accelerated rates the production of animal husbandry output, vegetables and cucurbit crops. Ensure average annual output of grain in the 11th 5-Year Plan of 2.8-3 million tons, and in the 12th 5-Year Plan 3.3-3.5 million tons. Expand corn production on irrigated soil. Bring annual average gross fields of vegetable and cucurbit crops in the 11th 5-Year Plan up to 3.6 million tons, and in the 12th 5-Year Plan up to 4.3-4.4 million tons. Ensure over the 10-year period a growth in production of fruits and berries of approximately 1.8 times, and grapes by 3 times. Pay special attention to increasing production and deliveries to the trading system of table-variety grapes and lemons. Strive for more output of all sorts of fodder by 1.8-2 times. Develop more fodder production on irrigated lands, and make rational use of hilly, desert and semidesert pastures. Ensure average annual production of meat in dressed carcass weight in the 11th 5-Year Plan of 400,000-410,000 tons and in the 12th 5-year plan of 540,000-560,000 tons, milk 2.6 million tons and 3.5 million tons. Implement a comprehensive mastering of lands in the Karshi and Dzhezak steppes. Over the 10-year period bring into use at least 900,000 hectares of irrigated lands and supply water to 2.6 million hectares of pastures. Develop at high rates the food branches of industry especially production of unskimmed milk goods, vegetable oil, fruit and vegetable preserves, fruit and grape juices. Increase over the 10-year period production from state raw material resources of unskimmed milk goods by 1.8 times, vegetable oil by 1.3 times, fruit and vegetable preserves by 1.7 times.

The Kazakh SSR is to provide in the 11th 5-Year Plan period an average annual gross grain crops harvest of 28-29 million tons and in the 12th 5-Year Plan of 30.5-31.5 million tons. A steady growth in production of wheat grain of hard and strong variety, of corn, groats and pulse crops and seeds of oil-producing crops is to be achieved. A gross harvest of vegetables and cucurbits in 1985 of 1.7 million tons is to be ensured and in 1990 of approximately 2 million tons. The harvest of rape seeds is to be brought in 1990 to 210,000-230,000 tons. Production of fruit and grapes for eating will be increased.

There will be an increase in production of all types of fodder of between 1.5 and 1.6 times.

There is to be a guaranteed average annual production of meat in the 11th 5-Year Plan with dressed weight between 1.2-1.3 million tons and in the 12th 5-Year Plan of no less than 1.4 million tons. Correspondingly, average annual milk production is to total between 4.9-5 million in the 11th 4-Year Plan and 5.3-5.4 million tons in the 12th 5-Year Plan. A considerable increase is to be achieved in the productivity of dairy and beef cattle. Sheepbreeding is to be developed, especially of fine-fleeced sheep.

During the decade 820,000 hectares of irrigated land are to be commissioned for use and arid and semiarid areas are to be watered to make no less than 22 million hectares of pasture land.

Work is to continue on irrigating land on the Ryzyl Kum steppe, and on construction of a network of group irrigation pipes.

Specialized zones are to be created for cultivating soya on irrigated land and the comprehensive construction of state farms specializing in growing it is to be carried out. There is to be an increase in the production this decade of meat from raw materials of the state resources of no less than 1.5 times. Unskimmed milk production is to increase by 1.4 times and production of cheese is to grow by a factor of 1.5.

In the Georgian SSR there is to be speedy development of the production of tea, grapes, lemons, mandarins and early potatoes. An average annual production of grain crops in the 11th 5-Year Plan is to be guaranteed with a quantity of no less than 740,000 tons and in the 12th 5-Year Plan of between 750,000 and 780,000 tons. Correspondingly, production of vegetable and cucurbit crops is to be 700,000 tons and then between 880,000-900,000 tons. Grape production is to be 1.1-1.4 million tons. High quality tea-leaf production is to be no less than 488,000 tons-635,000 tons.

There is to be an increase in production of all types of fodder by 1.6-1.7 times.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan there is to be a guaranteed annual meat production with dressed weight of 160,000 tons and in the 12th 5-Year Plan of between 215,000-220,000 tons.

Correspondingly, milk production is to be 710,000 tons and between 830,000 and 850,000 tons.

A further increase in productivity of cattle and poultry is to be achieved.

Carry out during the 10-year period the drainage and opening-up in the Kolkhida depression of 70,000 hectares of land, the irrigation of 120,000 hectares of land and the watering of 150,000 hectares of pastures. Increase during the 10-year period the production of canned fruit and vegetables by 2.2 times, develop the production of high-quality chateau wines, fruit and grape juices and develop the capacities for production of tea at high rates and considerably improve its quality.

In the Azerbaijan SSR, along with further development of cotton cultivation make wide use of opportunities to increase production of grapes, including table kinds, early vegetables and potatoes for supply to the cities and industrial centers of the country. Ensure a mean annual production of grapes in the 11th 5-year period amounting to 1.4 million tons and in the 12th 5-year period of 2.3-2.5 million tons, of grain crops amounting respectively to 1.1-1.2 million tons, and of vegetable and melon crops amounting to 950,000-970,000 tons and 1.2-1.3 million tons. Increase the production of all types of fodder by 1.9-2.0 times. Ensure a mean annual production of meat in the 11th 5-year period to 180,000-185,000 tons dressed carcass weight, and of milk 850,000-860,000 tons and 950,000-970,000 tons respectively. Implement the construction of the Vilyaz-Chair reservoir and the irrigation of lands with it. Put into operation the Salyany-Astara group water main, ensure in the 10-year period the commissioning of 160,000 hectares of irrigated land and the watering of 285,000 hectares of pastures. Increase during the 10-year period the production from state raw material resources of canned fruit and vegetables by 1.7 times, and of vegetable oil by 1.5 times. Develop at accelerated rates the capacities for processing canned goods, fruit and grape juices, the primary processing of grapes and the production of champagne.

In the Lithuanian SSR intensify the specialization of agriculture in the production of milk products and meat. Ensure a mean annual production of meat amounting in the 11th 5-year period to 500,000-520,000 tons and in the 12th 5-year period to 590,000-600,000 tons dressed carcass weight, and of milk 2.8-2.9 million tons and 3.0-3.1 million tons respectively.

The production of all kinds of fodder crops is to be increased 1.3 times. The average milk yield per cow is to be increased by 600-700 kilograms over the 10-year plan period. A figure of 3.2-3.4 million tons regarding the average annual gross grain crops harvest is to be ensured in the 11th 5-year period and 3.6-3.9 million tons in the 12th 5-year period. The production of potatoes, vegetables and fruit is to be increased. In the 10-year period over-moist and swampy land is to be drained on an area amounting to not less than 900,000 hectares. In the 10-year period the production -- from the raw materials of the state resources -- of meat is to be increased 1.5 times, that of unskimmed milk products 1.3 times, and that of cheese at least 1.5 times.

In the Moldavian SSR the specialization of rayons and farms is to be intensified regarding the production of fruit, especially pitted fruit, vegetables and grapes and also of hybrid seeds of corn and sunflower. A figure of 3.6-3.8 million tons regarding the average annual gross grain crops harvest is to be ensured in the 11th 5-year period and 3.9-4.0 million tons in the 12th 5-year period. A further considerable increase in the production of corn for grain is to be achieved. A figure of 1.5-1.6 million tons regarding the average annual production of grapes is to be ensured in the 11th 5-year period and 1.7-1.8 million tons in the 12th 5-year period. Regarding fruit and berries the corresponding figures are to be 1.4-1.6 million tons and 2.2-2.5 million tons. In the 10-year period the production of sugar beet is to be increased 1.3 times, and that of sunflowers and vegetables 1.2 times. A considerable increase in the supply of fresh vegetables, fruits and grapes to the towns and industrial centers of the country is to be achieved. The production of all kinds of fodder is to be increased 1.4-1.5 times. A figure of 300,000-310,000 tons with regard to average annual production of meat in dressed carcass weight is to be ensured in the 11th 5-year period and 340,000-350,000 tons in the 12th 5-year period. The corresponding figures for milk are to be 1.25-1.35 million tons and 1.39-1.42 million tons. In the 10-year period not less than 240,000 hectares of irrigated land is to be handed over for use. This includes the creation of systems incorporating drop irrigation for the watering of orchards and vineyards over an area of 35,000-40,000 hectares. In the 10-year period the production of granulated sugar from beet is to be increased 1.7 times and also the production -- from the raw materials of state resources -- of meat 1.7-1.8 times, of canned fruit and vegetable products twofold, of plant oil 1.2 times and the production of high-quality grape wines and champagne is to be extended.

In the Latvian SSR, increase production from livestock raising and output of cheese and animal oil at an accelerated pace. Ensure annual average production of meat in the 11th 5-year period amounting to 300,000-310,000 tons, dressed carcass weight, and in the 12th 5-year period to 340,000-345,000 tons. The respective figures for milk are 1.8 million-1.9 million tons, and 1.9 million-2-million tons; for grain, 2 million-2.1 million tons, and 2.1 million-2.3 million tons. Increase production of potatoes, vegetables and fruit, and achieve growth in production of all kinds of fodder over the decade by 30-40 percent. Carry out work to improve waterlogged lands on an area of 520,000 hectares. Increase production from raw materials of state resources of meat by at least 40 percent, and of cheese by 60 percent by 1990.

In the Kirgiz SSR, ensure annual average production of meat in the 11th 5-year period amounting to 170,000 tons, dressed carcass weight, and in the 12th 5-year period to 200,000-210,000 tons, and that of milk amounting to 700,000 tons and 770,000-800,000 tons respectively. Increase production of all kinds of fodder by 50-60 percent. Achieve growth in production of vegetables and cucurbit crops of 60 percent by 1990, of fruit and berries of 50 percent, and of grapes of 80 percent. Expand production of sugar beet seed by the nontransplanting method, and also that of lucerne seed, for delivery to the all-union stocks. Over the decade, bring into use at least 150,000 hectares of irrigated land and water 750,000 hectares of pasture, complete the construction of the Papan water reservoir in the 11th 5-year period, and carry out scientific research and project survey work for integrated use of the land and water resources in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and in the rayons in the Chu Valley. Over the decade, increase production from raw materials from state resources of meat by 50 percent and of whole-milk products by 40 percent.

The Tadzhik SSR, while building up production of raw cotton, especially of fine-fiber varieties, at the same time will implement measures to further increase output of livestock produce, and ensure an average annual production of meat, in dressed carcass weight, in the 11th 5-year period of 110,000 tons, and in the 12th 5-year period of 130,000-140,000 tons. Milk production of 520,000 tons and 580,000-600,000 tons, and grain production of 315,000 tons and 320,000-340,000 tons, respectively.

In the decade, production of vegetables, cucurbits and grapes must be at least doubled; of fruit and berries, increased by 1.4 times; and of all types of fodder, by 1.5-1.6 times. Increased production of citrus fruits, especially lemons, is to be achieved.

In the decade, 100,000-110,000 hectares of land are to be irrigated, and the opening-up of land in the Dangara steppes is to be continued. There is to be rapid development of industries processing agricultural produce. In the decade, production of canned fruit and vegetables is to be increased by at least 1.7 times.

In the Armenian SSR, the following average annual production figures are to be ensured: Grapes: In the 11th 5-year period 240,000-260,000 tons, and in the 12th 5-year period 310,000-330,000 tons. Grain: 310,000 tons and 320,000-340,000 tons, respectively. In the decade, production of vegetables and cucurbits is to be increased by 1.2 times; of fruit and berries, by 1.7 times; and of all types of fodder, by 1.4 times. Average annual production of meat, in dressed carcass weight, is to be increased in the 11th 5-year period to 95,000 tons, and in the 12th 5-year period 120,000-122,000 tons; of milk, to 520,000 tons and 570,000-590,000 tons respectively. Special attention is to be devoted to raising the productivity of livestock and poultry. In the decade at least 60,000 hectares of irrigated lands is to be brought into use and 120,000 hectares of pastures are to be watered. The capacities of the food industries are to be built up. Output of canned fruit and vegetables is to be increased in the decade by 1.4 times.

In the Turkmen SSR, together with a consistent building-up of cotton yield, particularly the fine-fiber varieties, there is to be a considerable increase in production and delivery to the country's industrial centers of cucurbits, currants, table grapes and lemons. In the 11th 5-year period, an average annual production of vegetables and cucurbits of 555,000 tons must be ensured, and in the 12th 5-year period of 790,000-850,000 tons; of grapes, 100,000-110,000 tons and at least 270,000 tons respectively; of grain, 380,000 tons and 450,000-400,00 tons. Implement measures for more efficient use of natural fodder land and for raising the yield of fodder crops. Over the decade, increase production of all kinds of fodder by 50-60 percent. Ensure annual average production of meat amounting in the 11th 5-year period to 90,000 tons, dressed carcass weight, and in the 12th 5-year period to 110,000-111,000 tons, and of milk, 325,000 and 360,000-370,000 tons respectively. Complete construction of the Karakum Canal. Over the decade, bring into use 180,000-190,000 hectares of irrigated land and water 8.4 million hectares of pasture. Over the decade, increase production of fruit and vegetable preserves by 90 percent and that of vegetable oil by 170 percent.

In the Estonian SSR, ensure annual average meat production in the 11th 5-year period to 210,000-215,000 tons, dressed carcass weight, and in the 12th 5-year period to 235,000-240,000 tons; and of milk, 1.2-1.3 million tons and 1.3-1.4 million tons, respectively, using the potential that has been created for dairy stockbreeding and the experience in breeding pigs for bacon. Respective figures for grain are 1.4-1.45 million tons and 1.5-1.6 million tons. Increase gross potato harvests over the decade by 20 percent and production of fodder by 40 percent. Drain wet land on an area of 170,000 hectares. Increase output from raw materials from state resources over the decade: of meat by 30 percent and of cheese by 90 percent.

Development of Foreign Economic Ties With the Socialist Countries

On the basis of long-term special purpose programs, cooperation with CEMA countries in the sphere of agricultural production and in the processing and rational use of raw materials is to be deepened. Coordination and specialization in producing mineral fertilizers, plant protection means, feed additives and machinery and equipment, including small-scale technology for integrated mechanization of agricultural production, especially for procurement and preparation of fodder, mechanization of work in orchards and vineyards and harvesting of vegetables, are to be developed consistently.

Scientific technological cooperation in the sphere of breeding and introduction into production of new, high-yield varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, breeding of seeds and seed material, creation of new lines and breeds of cattle and poultry and the use of genetic banks of plants and animals is to be developed.

Cooperation in the sphere of modernization and reconstructing enterprises of food branches in industry and the refrigerating and warehousing economy is to be extended. The existing experience of the CEMA member countries in the production of agricultural and animal husbandry produce using progressive technology is to be exploited on a broader scale. By deepening in every possible way the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member countries, additional possibilities for increasing the output of all kinds of food are to be sought in the interests of further increasing the well-being of the Soviet people and of the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism.

The USSR food program corresponds to the fundamental vital interests of the Soviet people. The fulfillment of the program will ensure a further increase in the well-being of the working people and the onward march of Soviet society along the road toward communism. The country has everything available that is necessary for a cardinal solution of the food problem. For these purposes it is extremely important to skillfully exploit the great opportunities laid down in the socialist plan economy and above all the created production potential of agriculture and of other industries of the agroindustrial complex. It is a most important task for party, administrative and economic bodies and of trade union and Komsomol organizations to mobilize the efforts of all labor collectives for successfully solving the task of considerably increasing the output of food products.

The central committees of the communist parties and the councils of ministers of the union republics and ministries and departments of the USSR have to draw up specific measures to increase the output of all kinds of food, to intensify organizing work in this direction and to develop broad socialist competition of the working people for the fulfillment of the tasks of the USSR Food Program and to establish all-round effective supervision over the course of its implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the Soviet people will interpret the Food Program as being their own vital cause and will make every effort to considerably increase the production of food in a short time.

GRISHIN, ROMANOV, SOLOMENTSEV AT KIEV JUBILEE

LD271706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The capital of the Ukraine is cordially welcoming guests for its 1,500th anniversary. Delegations have arrived from Moscow, headed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; from Leningrad, headed by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; from the Russian Federation, headed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; from the Belorussian SSR, headed by Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Delegations also arrived from all the capitals of the union republics and all Ukrainian oblasts.

Tomorrow the guests will take part in a festive session devoted to the jubilee.

MID-MAY WEATHER, CROP GROWTH STATUS REVIEWED

PM280849 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 May 82 p 3

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report under rubric "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory cool weather predominated in the second 10 days of May. There were slight frosts almost everywhere, with the exception of extreme southern areas.

There was considerable rainfall (15-30 mm and in places 31-60mm) in Belorussia, southeast Lithuania and Latvia, the Northwest, Central and Volga-Tyatka regions, and also the North Caucasus. There was no precipitation in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Central Chernozem oblasts, the Volga area and Rostovskaya Oblast.

Stem growth in winter grain crops is underway everywhere, and they are beginning to head in the North Caucasus and Ukraine. Early summer crops in Moldavia, southern oblasts of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus began shooting at around the usual date. Elsewhere in the Ukraine and in the southern half of Belorussia they are tillering. Cereal grasses have begun the heading stage south of a line linking Grodno, Bryansk, Ryazan and Ulyanovsk. In Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays sugar beet roots are already gaining weight. In Moldavia and the Ukraine sugar beet is at the stage of the first or second pair of real leaves. Shoots have appeared in other beet-growing regions.

In Sumskaya, Rovenskaya, Volnyskaya, Ternopolskaya and Zarkarpatskaya Oblasts potatoes planted in the second half of April or early May have produced shoots. Large-scale potato planting is continuing in the northern part of the USSR's European territory. Stem growth was underway in flax in the Ukraine and southern oblasts of Belorussia.

Apple orchards are blossoming at around the usual date south of a line linking Grodno, Gomel, Voronezh and Saransk and cherry trees are blossoming in the Baltic republics, Belorussia and the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The weather in arable farming areas of West Siberia and in Kazakhstan has been very warm and mostly dry.

Stem growth is continuing in winter grain crops. In northern oblasts of Kazakhstan and south Altayskiy Kray grasses began the heading stage 10-15 days earlier than the long-term average date.

The weather was dry in the Central Asian republics.

Cotton development is still ahead of its usual schedule. Over most of the territory three to five real leaves have appeared and the first buds can be seen on early-sown crops in southern regions of Surkhandarinskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya Oblasts.

Over most of the Central Asian republics winter wheat is heading and flowering; in south Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan it is at the milky ripeness stage and in south Turkmenia it is at the waxy ripeness stage. Harvesting has begun.

CSA REPORT ON SPRING CROPS, SOWING PROGRESS

LD272354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to sow spring crops. According to the data of the USSR Central Statistical Administration for 24 May, crops have been sown on more than 119 million hectares of fields. Today sowing of grain crops is being completed by farmers of the Mariyskaya ASSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the sowing of corn by machine operators of Rostovskaya Oblast. In Kurganskaya Oblast the sowing of spring crops has taken place on 2 million hectares. In the south Ukraine the green crop harvest and (?cutting) of fodder is in full swing. In Kalugaskaya Oblast an automated flowline of agrichemical servicing kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been created. It allows 300 analyses of soil to be made in days instead of weeks and better use of fertilizers.

COSMOS-1370 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 28 MAY

LD281250 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May, TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1370, today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue outer space exploration.

The sputnik was put on orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 290 kilometres, minimum distance -- 203 kilometres, inclination of orbit -- 64.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment functions normally.

FURTHER REPORT ON SALYUT-7 RESEARCH STATION

LD281138 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre, 28 May, TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have completed their second week of work aboard the research station Salyut-7.

The crew fulfilled all scheduled work on unloading the cargo spacecraft Progress-13. Containers with food, equipment of the gas-content maintenance system, cine- and photo-equipment, installations for technological and biological experiments were carried inside the station. The cosmonauts took aboard the station also research instruments, designed jointly by Soviet and French specialists and earmarked for experiments in orbit by the international crew including a French cosmonaut.

The fuel tanks of the joint propulsion installation of the station were refuelled after the fulfillment of the preparatory operations of pumping from the nitrogen.

The cosmonauts carry out observation and photographing of some parts of the earth's surface with a view to collecting and transmitting to earth information on the natural resources. Thus, fulfilling assignments of specialists in agriculture, they observed the winter and row crops in the Krasnodar territory, pastures and cotton plantations in the republics of Central Asia, and flood-lands of the River Volga.

Biological experiments in the development of higher plants in space flight conditions are continuing aboard the orbital station. The cosmonauts reported that oat and bean seeds germinated in the Gasis installation. Their growth is recorded automatically with the help of a cinecamera.

According to telemetric information and reports by the crew, the on-board systems of the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 -- Progress-13 are functioning normally. Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling fine and are in good spirits.

RESEARCH SHIP CONDUCTS STUDIES IN ARCTIC BASIN

PM260803 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "Round the Motherland": "Arctic Expedition"]

[Text] Murmansk -- The scientific research icebreaker "Otto Schmidt" is headed for the Arctic.

During the present voyage specialists are carrying out a program of studies in the western portion of the Arctic basin.